

# DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH UNFPA OFFICIALS 1 JUL

OW011813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met with Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA], and Nafis Sadik, assistant executive director of UNFPA.

He extended a welcome to the two UNFPA officials for coming to China to observe the opening of China's third national census today.

Premier Zhao said that the current census in such a populous country is a big event not only for China, but for the world's population and development. He said that the population problem is largely a problem of the developing countries and is closely related to their social and economic development.

Salas and the premier discussed future world population trends. Zhao said that China would strive to control its population growth so as not to bring pressure to the world population problem.

After observing census activities this morning, Salas said the program was well organized and that people appeared eager to participate.

Premier Zhao said that the current census would achieve expected results. He thanked Salas and the UNFPA for their help in the census.

Zhao said that the Chinese Government was satisfied with the good cooperation with the UNFPA since China became a member of the UNFPA in 1978 and said he supported its activities. He said he hoped that China and the UNFPA would further exchange experience and work together for a solution to the world population problem.

Present on the occasion were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Li Chengrui, deputy head of the census leading group under the State Council. Also present was Nessim Shallon, coordinator of operational activities for development of the UN system in China.

U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS DISPUTES TERMED 'CERTAIN'

HK010938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Gong Weixin [7895 4850 2450] and Chen Peiyan [7115 0160 1031]: "Review of and Prospects for U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Talks"]

[Text] Although the United States and the Soviet Union have signed a number of agreements after fierce disputes and repeated bargaining in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the past 10 years and more, this has had no effect on their nuclear race. This time, as the two sides resume talks, their plans show marked differences and their antagonism has sharpened. There is no doubt that this argument will go on for a long time.

The United States and the Soviet Union opened formal talks on reducing strategic arms in Geneva on 29 June. This has attracted world attention.

The United States and the Soviet Union conducted the first and second stages of strategic arms talks from 1969 to 1979. The talks now opening in Geneva are actually a continuation of the talks the two sides held for more than 10 years. In the first stage of talks from 17 November 1969 to 27 May 1972, the representatives of the 2 sides held 123 meetings. After fierce bargaining, they finally signed a provisional agreement on certain measures for limiting offensive strategic arms.



This provisional agreement was scheduled to last 5 years. It froze the number of land-based ICBM's of both sides at the level as of 1 July 1972 -- that is, the Soviet Union had 1,618 and the United States 1,054 -- and froze the number of submarine-launched missiles and missile-carrying submarines, including those under construction, at the level as of 26 May 1972 -- that is, the Soviet Union had 950 such missiles and 62 submarines while the United States had 750 missiles and 44 submarines. The agreement made no provision regarding limitations on strategic bombers. This froze a further increase in numbers at a time when both sides had already achieved "overkill" in offensive strategic weapons, and its effect was to shift the nuclear race onto the track of focusing on improving weapons quality. As far as the Soviet Union was concerned, the provisional agreement helped it to maintain numerical superiority over the United States in offensive strategic weapons and to concentrate efforts on catching up with the United States in quality. As far as the United States was concerned, since it had at the time actually halted any further increase in the number of its offensive strategic weapons, the provisional agreement also obviously accorded with U.S. interests in limiting increases in Soviet offensive strategic weapons, especially the giant SS-9; and at that time the superior quality of U.S. weapons was enough to offset the Soviet superiority in quantity. The provisional agreement did not touch the nuclear arsenals of the two sides, but simply laid down rules for the nuclear race in the future. Apart from that, as the United States and the Soviet Union both felt at that time that anti-missile defense systems were tremendously expensive and of doubtful effectiveness, neither side was prepared to develop them in quantity. They then agreed on a "pact on limiting antimissile defense systems," by which each side maintained two such systems.

The United States and the Soviet Union began the second stage of the talks in Geneva on 21 November 1972. These talks lasted 7 years, and some 300 plenary meetings were held. Finally, on 18 June 1979, Carter and Brezhnev signed SALT II in Vienna. This treaty would remain effective until 1985. It stipulated the total number of strategic weapons of each side as 2,250, including 1,320 MIRV carriers. In common with the provisional agreement, the treaty still only placed limitations on quantity, not on quality; moreover, the number of MIRV's was higher than each side possessed at the time. Thus, some leeway was left for further increasing their numbers.

After the signing of SALT II, there was a strong reaction within the United States. Many senators expressed doubts over whether the treaty benefited the United States. A number of U.S. military strategists pointed out that the treaty held the following disadvantages for the United States: It permitted the Soviet Union to deploy 308 heavy missiles whose destructive power exceeded that of all existing U.S. ICBM's; the Soviet Backfire bomber did not count as a strategic weapon and was not subject to limitations, whereas U.S. aircraft-carrier cruise missiles were treated as MIRV strategic weapons and therefore limited; the total number of strategic weapons and the permitted number of MIRV's was too high and helped the Soviet Union to take advantage of its superiority in numbers and payloads of ICBM's, and also accorded with Soviet requirements in attempting to speed up the deployment of MIRV's. According to the U.S. Constitution, a treaty has to be ratified by a two-thirds Senate majority. Since the treaty could not muster the necessary supporting votes, Congress delayed debating and voting on the treaty during the Carter administration. After taking office, Reagan held that this treaty had "fatal flaws," and opposed its ratification by the Senate. At the same time the talks on strategic arms came to a halt, owing to tension in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The United States and the Soviet Union are now reopening the talks. Although SALT II has never come into effect, while major changes have also occurred in the situation, both sides stated not long ago that they would abide by the previous agreement and treaty. When Reagan first took office he declared that he wanted to completely renegotiate SALT II, but later his attitude changed somewhat, and he held that part of it could be accepted as a basis for new talks.

Although maintaining that SALT II cannot be ratified, Reagan has recently stated on many occasions that the relevant provisions of the treaty will actually be observed until the United States and the Soviet Union conclude a new treaty through negotiations. Although these new talks are not being called SALT III, they are in fact a continuation of the talks of the past, and even the delegates to the talks are the same old adversaries at the negotiating table.

Neither the first nor the second stages of talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms, nor the new talks now being held in Geneva, display any sincerity on the part of the United States or the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament. It is just a struggle by both sides, under the burden of the nuclear arms race, to try to impose limits on their opponent while developing their own arsenal and at the same time lighten their economic difficulties in some degree. At present, as in previous negotiations, the United States and Soviet Union, both acting according to their own interests, have put forward diametrically opposed schemes. The U.S. scheme calls for reducing strategic arms in two stages. In the first stage the focus is on reducing missiles and missile systems "that are most prone to cause instability," and to reduce the missiles and warheads of both sides by one-third. The second stage would stipulate a "maximum equal limitation" on other component parts of strategic arms, which would include reducing the missile payload of both sides to a level below the current U.S. level. Obviously the U.S. scheme is based on the Soviet superiority in strategic arms; it stresses the imbalance of forces and aims at achieving parity by reducing Soviet superiority, while at the same time maintaining U.S. nuclear technological superiority. While rejecting the U.S. plan, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal for a so-called "immediate freeze" on the strategic arms of both sides, and then begin talks on reductions. The Soviet Union holds that although the strategic arms makeup of both sides differs, "parity already exists," and no reduction can affect this parity. The Soviet Union attempts to freeze the status quo in order to maintain its superiority over the United States in certain fields of strategic arms, and also to cancel the plan that the United States is now implementing to develop strategic arms modernization on a large scale.

Since the plans of the two sides are markedly different, and their standpoints are antagonistic, there are certain to be fierce disputes at these new talks. During the talks both sides will be continually changing their plans and playing new tricks. As in the past, the mood will at times be tense and at other times relaxed, and it will be a lengthy business.

#### BAN YUE TAN LOOKS AT CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

HK010411 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 82

[Article by editorial department: "Three Basic Points in China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] During his talk with Guinea-Bissau Head of State Vieira on 19 April, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: China's foreign policy can be summed up in three sentences: strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries; oppose hegemonism; and preserve world peace.

These three basic points in China's foreign policy are precisely based on Chairman Mao Zedong's theory on the division into three worlds. The correct strategy of division into three worlds and the important idea of never seeking hegemony will remain the guiding ideology for our country's foreign policy in the future.

The first basic point is China's unity and cooperation with the countries of the Third World and its steadfastness in standing together with them.

The forces of the Third World have flourished greatly since World War II. Now some 120 -- 70 percent -- of the 160 independent countries on earth belong to the Third World. The population of these countries exceeds that of the superpowers, while their area is more extensive and their resources are more abundant. So long as the Third World can truly unite, its strength will certainly exceed that of the superpowers, and the two superpowers will not succeed in dominating the world and doing whatever they like. The expansion and aggression of the superpowers can also be thwarted.

China herself is also a Third World country and will always belong to the Third World. Common experiences, interests and struggles link our country with the Third World countries. We resolutely support the struggles of the Third World countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racial discrimination, and support the just struggles of the people of all countries. We actively develop economic and technical cooperation with the Third World countries according to our strength and feasibility. This type of "cooperation between South and South" is very good and has broad prospects. We wish to work together with the developing countries of the Third World to change the unfair and irrational old world economic order and establish a new international economic order. We support the proposals of the group of 77 on establishing a new international economic order.

The second basic point is opposition to hegemonism.

Look around at the world; how did the situation of ceaseless turmoil come about? An investigation of its source shows that it was caused by the rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States is on the defensive and the Soviet Union on the offensive in this rivalry. The Soviet Union carried out a military occupation of Czechoslovakia at the end of the 1960's; in particular, 2 years ago it launched aggression against Afghanistan and also supported Vietnam in invading and occupying Kampuchea; it has also carried out expansionist activities in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world. The main threat to world peace thus comes from the Soviet Union.

China lays particular emphasis on opposition to Soviet hegemonism, and at the same time she also opposes U.S. hegemonism. The foreign policy pursued by China is principled and means acting independently and keeping the initiative in her own hands. As everyone knows, the United States has consistently supported the racist regime in South Africa, and stubbornly supports Israel in the Middle East, thus being antagonistic toward the African and Arab peoples. The United States supports the reactionary forces in Latin America and opposes the local nationalist and democratic movements there. The United States refuses to withdraw its troops from South Korea and hampers the peaceful reunification of Korea. As regards China, the United States is still selling arms to Taiwan and violating our country's sovereignty. We resolutely oppose the pursuit of hegemonism by anyone in any place. We consistently support all countries endangered by hegemonism.

The third basic point is preservation of world peace.

The aim of China's foreign policy is to preserve world peace. China faces a tremendous task in carrying out its four modernizations drive and improving the living standards of its people. We need an international environment of peace for a long time. The preservation of world peace also accords with the common interests of the people of all countries. Of course, whether or not world peace can be preserved is determined not by people's subjective desires but by the struggles of the peoples. We must strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries and work together with all countries and peoples that uphold justice in order to oppose the aggression and expansion of the superpowers and preserve world peace.

The success of China's revolution and construction is inseparable from the support of the peoples of the world. China's future is closely linked to the bright future of the world. In international affairs, we must unwaveringly implement our government's foreign policy and make contributions to world peace and friendship among all peoples.



SPOKESMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. DRUG REPORT

OW021224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Chinese Embassy in the United States today made clarifications in reference to reports by the NEWSWEEK magazine and other publications that methaqualone smuggled into the United States from some countries allegedly originates from China.

The spokesman said: "China's export of a certain amount of methaqualone is a sale of a medicine through normal trade channels which fully conforms to international practice. China has nothing to do whatsoever with the dealings of those international drug traffickers who convert methaqualone into quaalude and then smuggle it into the United States. Chinese law clearly stipulates that abusive use and trade of drugs are prohibited, and it has been firmly observed. Any unwarranted accusations against China in this respect must resolutely be rejected."

INTEREST RATES VIEWED AS KEY TO U.S. ECONOMY

HK301126 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 82 p 7

[Article by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "High Interest Rates -- An Obstacle to U.S. Economic Recovery"]

[Text] The United States has placed its hopes for an economic recovery on the large-scale tax reduction carried out by the Reagan administration. The starting point for the Reagan administration in reviving the U.S. economy is to encourage capitalists to expand production. However, high interest rates have made enterprises completely lifeless. It is obvious that the reduction of interest rates is the crux of the matter. If the problem of interest rates remains unsolved, the U.S. economy will continue to stagnate during the second half of the year.

An important day for the Reagan administration in carrying out its large-scale tax reduction plan is 1 July. With this day approaching, Washington has been filled with an optimistic atmosphere. Regan, the treasury secretary, and Dederick, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, have forecast a U.S. economic recovery in the second half of the year.

It is not at all strange that officials in Washington have placed their hopes for the U.S. economic recovery on the tax reduction effective 1 July. According to the theories of supply-side economics, a tax reduction will greatly arouse people's enthusiasm for work and savings. It is said that as long as the amount of bank savings deposits increases, enterprises will be provided with sufficient funds to expand their factory buildings and facilities and employ more workers. The great increase in supply will bring about a fully prosperous economy. It is also said that U.S. taxpayers will receive benefits from the Reagan administration's tax reduction amounting to more than \$33 billion. Apart from that, the U.S. social security fees will be raised by \$12 billion during the second half of the year. After a blood transfusion of \$45 billion to enliven the market, the economy will certainly improve. Kennedy's tax reduction plan did play a great role! This is the background for the optimistic views boldly expressed by the officials of the U.S. Government in recent days.

However, one area which gives one much food for thought are some unfavorable factors in the U.S. economy which will contribute to the complete failure of this tax reduction plan.

Comparing the present crisis with the previous crises of the United States before the war, we have discovered two great differences. First, the drop in the inflation rate has never been so drastic. We all know that the U.S. inflation rate in the past few years was in double-digit figures. It dropped to 2.4 percent last April. Such changes are large enough. Second, during the period of crisis, interest rates exceeded 16.5 percent for a long time. This was unprecedented. Due to the drastic drop in the inflation rate, various commodities were sold at lower-than-expected prices.

This has caused major losses to many enterprises which usually survive price increases. They fell into dire straits and were unable to raise funds because of the rising interest rates during this period of crisis. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT of 3 May explicitly pointed out: "The present bankruptcy rate of the U.S. enterprises is a record high over the past 21 years." It added: A weak economy, poor profits and torturing interest rates that the "catastrophe for enterprises will continue."

The starting point for the Reagan administration brain trust in supply-side economics for reviving the U.S. economy is to provide capitalists with sufficient funds so that they can expand their production. However, high interest rates have "thrown the enterprises into a state of lifelessness." Therefore, if the problem of high interest rates remains unsolved, the so-called prosperity in the second half of the year is only empty talk.

Indeed, the question of whether it is possible for interest rates to drop in the future has become a factor in determining the success or failure of President Reagan's economic policy. As interest rates are under the control of the chairman of the U.S. central bank (that is, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board), Paul A. Volcker, then with the approach of 1 July and the tax reduction, people in the Washington political circles have also intensified their criticism of the Fed for its inability to reduce interest rates. The news that Volcker has been forced to resign has circulated fast.

However, the reason for the continued high interest rates in the U.S. money market is not so much the responsibility of the Fed as it is the responsibility of the federal government for its huge deficit. The 21 June issue of the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK pointed out that in the next 6 months, from July to December, the U.S. Treasury Department will raise an enormous sum of \$90 billion from the money market to make up for the deficit. The need for this enormous fund has become a chief factor in the tight market credit and has made it impossible for interest rates to drop.

Current U.S. interest rates have indeed taken a slight turn for the better. In the 6 month from October of last year to March this year, the GNP dropped at the rate of 4 percent annually but it has since picked up slightly since the second quarter of this year. The sharp drop in the inflation rate has also contributed to the increase in the purchasing power of the public. First, the turnover from retail trade has markedly increased. Second, housing construction, sales of cars, orders for consumer durables and other departments hard hit in the crisis picked up to a certain extent in May. Furthermore, the enterprise circles have gradually completed their work for disposing of overstocked goods. All this means that the U.S. economy has already passed the lowest point in the crisis and is slowly turning up. It is precisely this situation that has prompted Washington officials to place high hopes on the results of the Reagan administration's tax reduction plan and at the same time has greatly intensified their criticism of Volcker for his inability to reduce interest rates.

As a matter of fact, many U.S. publications pointed out a short time ago that neither reduction nor increase in the growth rate of the money supply can prevent interest rates from rising. Every major increase in the money supply invariably gives rise to the people's fear of the possibility of intensified inflation and thus stimulates interest rate increases. Every slowing down in the money supply also gives rise to the short supply of monetary credits, resulting in the rise of the interest rate, too.

It appears that the key to the drop in interest rates lies in the reduction of the huge federal budget deficit of the Reagan administration. However, the reason for the huge deficit in the federal budget is also inseparable from the large-scale tax reduction carried out by the Reagan administration.

Owing to the difficulty in solving the interest rate issue, the U.S. economy will still stagnate in the second half of this year. This is the view of most economists in the United States.

#### CORRECTION TO REPORT ON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The item entitled "Democratic Party Midterm Convention Ends" published in the 30 June China DAILY REPORT on page B 1 was incorrectly assembled. Paragraph four to the conclusion of the item should be added to the preceeding item, entitled "U.S.-PRC Amity Association Meeting Noted."



MOSCOW SAID ANGRY OVER KAMPUCHEA COALITION

OW011912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Commentary: Moscow Hot With Rage -- by correspondent Wang Chongjie" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (XINHUA) -- The establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by the three Kampuchean resistance forces clearly runs against the will of Moscow. Therefore, the Soviet press, apart from heaping abuses on the Kampuchean patriotic forces and spreading anti-China slanders, has poured out a spate of anger against the ASEAN states.

IZVESTIYA in an article today expressed "regret" and "profound anxiety" over ASEAN's solemn stand on the Kampuchean problem. The article slandered the ASEAN states as following an aggressive and provocative policy and "undermining the foundation for a practicable solution to the Southeast Asian problem."

The latest issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS also charged the ASEAN states' support to the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government as deviating from "the orientation of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace."

The Soviet Union supports the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea while the ASEAN nations are opposed to it. So, who after all is interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign country, flagrantly violating the elementary principles of international law, pursuing a policy of aggression and provocation and undermining the basis for a practical settlement of the Southeast Asian issue?

The ASEAN nations support the formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchean patriotic forces and demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions while the Soviet Union encourages Vietnam's continued military occupation of Kampuchea. So, who is going against the direction of making Southeast Asia a peace zone?

It is a matter of course that Democratic Kampuchea should continue to retain its seat in the United Nations in the light of the U.N. Charter and norms governing international relations. But the Vietnamese aggressors and Moscow, their behind-the-scenes backer, demand that other countries recognize the Heng Samrin regime they fostered, and try to put it into the United Nations. What is this if not a flagrant act of trampling upon the U.N. Charter and norms governing international relations, an attempt to legalize the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea?

It appears that Moscow is out of its senses. It is none other than Moscow itself that has been backing Vietnam in its aggression, and threatening the peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, turning black into white, it heaps abuse on the ASEAN countries and exerts pressure on them, only to have its own scheme backfired.

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia shows once again that aggression and support for aggression are unpopular, while anti-aggression in defense of national independence wins universal sympathy. This is a fact independent of Moscow's likes and dislikes.

FORMER CPV PLATOON LEADER RECALLS KOREAN WAR

SK300336 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Speech by Comrade Chen Yunqi, former platoon leader of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] and now deputy political commissar of the division political department of a unit of the Beijing Garrison, on occasion of 32d anniversary of the Korean war -- initial words in Chinese fading into translation]

[Text] On 25 June we mark the 32d anniversary of the opening of the Korean fatherland liberation war triggered by the U.S. imperialists. As a member of the Chinese People's Volunteers, I recall this day with emotion.

Thirty-two years ago the U.S. imperialists openly triggered a war of invasion against the Korean people. Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the Korean people and men and officers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] undauntedly and heroically fought against the enemy.

Under the banner of "resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation" and the banner of proletarian internationalism, the CPV, waging 3 years of bloody struggle side by side with the Korean people on the Korean war front and upholding the appeal of President Mao, defeated the U.S. imperialists and achieved a great victory in the Korean fatherland liberation war.

In those days 32 years ago when we fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, our CPV soldiers were always warmly cared for by the Korean people. Through this, we felt more closely the warm friendly feelings toward the Chinese people of the Korean people.

It was a freezing cold winter night. Our unit had to stay in a village near the (Chongchon) River. Coincidentally, a KPA unit was already in the village. At the news of our coming, they vacated for us the rooms they had occupied. After repeatedly offering the rooms to each other, we both had to make camp outside.

The villagers treated us warmly, giving us wood for fires and bedding. Next day at dawn, the villagers brought us cooked rice. Such a warm treat strengthened our conviction in victory and revived endless vigor in us.

Afterward, our unit was assigned the task of safeguarding railway transportation. The enemy used to destroy railways and bridges by mobilizing dozens of aircraft. Assisted by the KPA and the Korean people, we defended a bridge, fighting alongside the railway day in and day out. When the enemy's aircraft came, we shot at them with machineguns and even rifles and when the bridge was destroyed, we rebuilt it and repaired the damaged railway.

As a result of our safeguarding the railway, we were called the invincible railway defenders.

When at last the guns fell silent in Korea, the Korean people, under the leadership of the KWP led by President Kim Il-song, achieved brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction by implementing the principles of self-reliance in economy, self-support in politics and self-defense, while displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Today the DPRK stands towering as a powerful socialist country in the eastern part of Asia. The position of the DPRK is daily rising in the international community and the Korean people are an incomparably heroic people.

We are proud of having such a heroic people as comrades-in-arms. The revolutionary spirit of the Korean comrades-in-arms is the example we should emulate.

The proposals put forth by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to prevent national division are widely supported not only by the Korean people but also by the countries and peoples who advocate justice.

The South Korean authorities, however, are strongly opposed to the North-South dialogue, disregarding the aspirations of the whole nation. They trampled upon the North-South joint communique and are now laying obstacles to the nation's reunification.

The CPV and Chinese people strongly support the Korean people's sacred cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. Without fail, the United States must remove its troops and equipment from South Korea. The PRC and the DPRK are fraternal neighbors, whose rivers and mountains are physically linked, and their relationship is that of lips and teeth.

The peoples of the PRC and the DPRK have established indestructible friendly relations in the struggle against their common enemy. In the course of socialist construction and restoration, the peoples of our two countries have mutually backed and supported each other while further strengthening and developing the great friendship.

As stated by Comrade Geng Biao at a Pyongyang mass rally during his visit to the DPRK, the Chinese people and army value the great friendship between the parties and countries of the PRC and DPRK as most precious and they will continue to make efforts to develop such a friendship. No matter what might come, the Chinese people and army will, as before, triumph by fighting alongside the Korean people.

#### ULANHU RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, new ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials here today to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present was Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

UN-SPONSORED TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN CLOSE

OW251910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The U.N.-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime concerning the question of Afghanistan ended here last night.

A press communique issued here today by the United Nations says, "The discussions focused on the four agenda items identified for consideration", namely, withdrawal of foreign troops, non-interference in internal affairs of state, international guarantees on non-interference, and voluntary return of refugees. The communique notes, "progress was made in the clarification of the positions of the interlocutors, in the identification of areas of agreement and in the development of ideas as to the structure and contents of the comprehensive settlement."

Speaking at a press conference held at the Palais des Nations this morning, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Diego Cordovez, who had been conducting the talks as the personal representative of the secretary-general, said a "set of understandings" had been reached in the final hours of the discussions to serve as a basis for deliberations in autumn. He added that "certain important, significant political concessions have been made" by the participants in the talks, but he refused to elaborate on the point.

Iran, which had been invited to join in the talks, boycotted the Geneva talks, but Cordovez said that he had kept Iran informed about the talks. Cordovez indicated that in the course of the talks, he had contacted the Soviet and the U.S. officials in Geneva.

The U.N.-sponsored talks on Afghanistan met with strong opposition from both resistance fighters in Afghanistan and Afghan patriots residing in Switzerland, who issued statements outside the meeting to assert their stands.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PAKISTANI CULTURAL GROUP

## Official Meets Ji Pengfei

OW301514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Masud Nabi Nur, secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Pakistan, and his wife here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbul Ahmad and his wife.

## Cultural Accord Signed

OW011728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- An implementation program for cultural exchanges between China and Pakistan for 1982 and 1983 was signed here this evening. Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Pakistan, signed the program on behalf of their respective governments. Present on the occasion were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, and Maqbul Ahmad Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China. According to the program, China and Pakistan will strengthen friendly relations, and exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, art, education, sports, news media, publication and religion.



PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON MALTA PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Following is the press communique on the visit to China of Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff:

Press Communique

At the invitation of the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from 24 to 30 June, 1982.

During Prime Minister Mintoff's visit, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping met with Prime Minister Mintoff and had an exchange of views with him on matters of common interest. Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua held constructive talks with Prime Minister Mintoff:

During their talks, the Chinese leaders and Prime Minister Mintoff had a broad exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly the situation in their respective regions. The two sides expressed their concern at the recent development of the international situation and reaffirmed their firm belief and strict adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Regarding the Middle East, the two sides strongly condemned the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon, demanded that Israel stop its aggression and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The two sides resolutely supported the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle to resist Israeli aggression, uphold state sovereignty and safeguard national rights.

The Maltese side reiterated that in accordance with the declaration of the Government of Malta of 14 May 1981 concerning the neutrality of Malta, it will not permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

The Chinese side reaffirmed its continued support for the status of the Republic of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a policy of non-alignment. The Chinese side welcomes and supports Malta's endeavors to promote peace and security in the Mediterranean and for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides stated their respective views on the Kampuchean question. They welcomed the agreement recently reached among the three parties of the Kampuchean patriotic forces in the interest of the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors and for an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

Both sides reaffirmed their firm support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against apartheid and for the people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mintoff expressed their deep satisfaction with the development of Sino-Maltese friendly relations. They reaffirmed their determination to consolidate the existing friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.



They assessed the prospects for closer bilateral relation and agreed that it is in the interest of their two peoples to further develop the relations between China and Malta. The two sides expressed their willingness to make efforts and take appropriate measures in order to expand their economic and technical cooperation.

Prime Minister Mintoff extended a cordial invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the Republic of Malta and Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted it with pleasure. Prime Minister Mintoff expressed his appreciation and deep gratitude for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

#### HUANG HUA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

##### Meets King, Prime Minister

OW010834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, June 30 (XINHUA) -- King of Spain Juan Carlos received at the Royal Palace today Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party, now on an official visit to this country. Later, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo received Huang Hua at the prime minister's office and had friendly talks with him. During both meetings, the two sides discussed international issues of common concern and each side briefed the other on the present situation in their respective countries. They also exchanged views on ways to further promote the friendly relations between the two countries. In the evening, Huang Hua hosted a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy. Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, chief of the King's Office Nicolas Cotoner and other high-ranking officials attended the banquet. Spanish Ambassador to China Felipe de la Morena y Calvet and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Zhang Shijie were also present. Speaking at the banquet, the two foreign minister underlined the fact that the two countries have common views on many major international issues and hoped for closer friendly relations between the two countries.

##### Departure From Madrid

OW011824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here for home via Paris today at the end of his three-day official visit to the country. Seeing him off at the airport were Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Spanish Ambassador to China Felipe de la Morena.

#### WANG BINGNAN MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE DELEGATION

OW201550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted a group of public figures from Portugal this evening. Leader of the group is Antonio Gomes de Pinho, secretary of state for culture, and deputy leader is Alvaro Vasconcelos, secretary of the Portugal-China Democratic and Friendship Association. The group arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The guests will travel to Shanghai, Xian and Guangzhou before going home.

FURTHER ON PENG ZHEN ACTIVITIES AT LCY CONGRESS

## Meets Assembly President

OW302004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) -- Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this morning met with the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by [words indistinct] Political Bureau.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Comrade Peng Zhen congratulated Dizdarevic on the complete success of the 12th National Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). He told Dizdarevic: "We have seen from this congress the future of your party, your country and your people. You have practised criticism and self-criticism and indicated weak points. This demonstrates the LCY's determination to inherit the road paved by Tito. This is a congress of unity, a congress of success." Peng Zhen, on behalf of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, invited Comrade Dizdarevic to visit China at a time convenient to him. Dizdarevic accepted the invitation with pleasure.

## Meets Trade Union Leader

OW302012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) -- Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, today met and had a cordial conversation with Ni Zhifu, Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Ni Zhifu is here as a member of the Chinese Communist Party delegation to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Nedeljkovic and Ni Zhifu briefed each other on the work and tasks of the trade unions of their countries. The two (?sides pointed) out that the cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries is very good and is part of the overall cooperation between the two countries. They pledged to further enhance this friendly cooperation.

## Comments on Congress

OW302006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, left here this afternoon after attending the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Petar Matic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. Peng Zhen told Matic: "I once again congratulate you on the very successful congress. With the firm determination to carry on Tito's line and the support of the broad masses of people, you all will surely achieve greater success. We are greatly encouraged and pleased in this respect." Matic thanked the delegation for its participation in the congress and indicated that they will make all efforts to implement the resolutions of the congress.

## Return to Urumqi

OW010802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Urumqi, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, was back in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, this morning by special plane from Belgrade after attending the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Wang Enmao and Gu Jingsheng, first and second secretaries of the CCP Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee.

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES LOGISTICS GROUP VISITS

## Hong Xuezhi Hosts Banquet

OW211640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a logistics delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces. The delegation is led by Major General Traian Dafinescu, chief of staff of the General Logistics Department of the Romanian Ministry of National Defense.

Hong Xuezhi and Dafinescu said the exchange of logistics experience by the two armed forces would benefit development of friendship between them and help strengthen their logistics work. Present were Wang Zixiu, chief of staff of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived today at the invitation of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department.

## Meeting With Yang Dezhi

OW281638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here this evening with the logistics delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces. The delegation is led by Major General Traian Dafinescu, chief of staff of the General Logistics Department of the Romanian Ministry of National Defense.

Extending a warm welcome to the visitors, Yang Dezhi said that they have brought friendly sentiments of the Romanian people and armed forces for the Chinese people and armed forces. Dafinescu said that he and his colleagues have been impressed by the remarkable achievements made by the Chinese Armed Forces in political education, military training and logistics service. Present were Hong Xuezhi, director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. After the meeting, Yang Dezhi gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian visitors. The delegation arrived in Beijing June 21 and toured Shanghai and Suzhou. It is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO RWANDA

OW241536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese military delegation left Rwanda for home Wednesday after a six-day visit to that country, according to a report from Kigali.

The delegation, led by Han Huaizhi, assistant chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was received by President Juvenal Habyarimana on June 22. The president spoke highly of the friendly cooperation between China and Rwanda and wished to see the bilateral relations further consolidated and developed. Chincses Ambassador to Rwanda Zhao Jin was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived in Rwanda on June 18 at the invitation of Rwanda's Defense Ministry.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS RWANDAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW011256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mrs. Kamali gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 20th anniversary of national independence, the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Second Republic and the 7th anniversary of the founding of the national revolutionary movement for development.

Among the guests at the reception were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

ACTIVITIES MARK BURUNDI INDEPENDENCE DAY

Ji Pengfei at Beijing Fete

OW301408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to China, and Madame Gahungu gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. Among the guests were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

Bujumbura Celebrations Noted

OW302047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bujumbura, June 30 (XINHUA) -- A grand demonstration and a military parade were held today in Bujumbura, Burundi's capital, to celebrate the country's 20th independence anniversary.

Over 30,000 people attended the celebrations. On hand were also current chairman of the Organization of African Unity and Kenyan President arap Moi, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso and representative of the Chinese Communist Party Liu Xinquan.

In a nationwide radio speech last night, President Bagaza called on the Burundi people to work for the consolidation of national independence and for the acceleration of the country's construction. He stressed: "We request you to work remittingly because this is the only means to reinforce our independence and our sovereignty."



On foreign relations, he said Burundi will do all it can to strengthen its links of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Africa, Europe, America and Asia. The Burundi people will cultivate the friendship, soliarity and unity with their fraternal neighbouring peoples, he added.

At a grand banquet in celebration of the National Day yesterday evening, President Bagaza reiterated his country's support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, and for the South African people in their struggle against the racist regime. He expressed the hope that all countries having special relations with Israel will force the latter to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. He also stressed the importance of African unity. "Splitting can bring us under colonial rule again," he said.

#### MAURITANIAN WORKERS UNION GROUP PAYS VISIT

OW241706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Mauritanian Workers Union led by its organizing secretary, Sarr Mamadou Mactac, arrived here today. In the evening, Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Wang Jiachong, member of its secretariat, gave a banquet for the delegation. The delegation is here on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

#### MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW731954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Maputo, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel today received Wang Jinchuan, Chinese ambassador to Mozambique, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS TUNISIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW261332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with the Tunisian youth delegation led by Mohamed Ben Sa'ad, general secretary of the Tunisian Destour Socialist youth.

Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, was present.



KYODO CITES PAPER ON TACTICAL NUCLEAR EXERCISE

OW011255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1, KYODO -- China has conducted a military exercise assuming the use of tactical nuclear arms, according to a local Chinese newspaper. China is believed not to itself possess such nuclear weapons at present. A report by the NINGXIA DAILY raised speculation among Western military sources here that China may add tactical nuclear weapons to its arsenal in the near future.

The exercise was staged late last month in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region close to the border with Mongolia and the Soviet Union, the daily said in its June 27 and 28 editions, delivered here Thursday. It said the war game was held to show the results of modernization programs conducted within the local unit of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Liu Jinghai, deputy commander of the PLA's Lanzhou unit, and local Communist Party leader Li Xuezhi were among tens of thousands of persons who observed the exercise, the daily added. The paper failed to give the exact location where the exercise was conducted. The northern central frontier is important for China's national defense against a possible military encounter with the Soviet Union.

The Western military sources said the exercise probably involved militiamen as well as regular troops. They also noted that the daily carried a photo with a caption: "Explosion of a 'Nuclear Weapon' Deep Inside Enemy Territory." The "nuclear weapon" was apparently to be used in the exercise to counter enemy forces, the sources said. They said China likely still does not have tactical nuclear arms, which are normally aimed at military installations.

DENG YINGCHAO ARTICLE ON GUARDING PARTY SECRETS

HK020256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Deng Yingchao: "A Communist Party Member Who Strictly Observed the Party's Secrecy-Maintaining Discipline" -- written in commemoration of the 61st founding anniversary of the party]

[Text] Time flies like an arrow and passes like a flowing river. Last year's joyous celebrations of our party's 60th founding anniversary are still fresh in our memory, and before we know it, the 61st founding anniversary is here.

I often recall things from the early period of our party's founding. At that time in China, warlords were exercising feudal separationist rule under the manipulation of the imperialist powers and were engaged in endless, tangled warfare. The forces of darkness were rampant and the people suffered untold miseries. The progressive people in China strove hard in search of the true way to the salvation of the nation and the people. The victory of the October Revolution had a tremendous impact on them and they were greatly inspired. Many people cherished the ideal of socialism and created an upsurge in studying and publicizing the Marxist-Leninist theory. Our party was founded at the proposal of some of these progressive people. The party acquired great vitality as soon as it was born because it firmly believed in Marxism-Leninism, represented the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, was the vanguard of the working people and was equipped with strict organizational principle and discipline. Although the imperialists and the feudal warlords were seriously split and desperately trying to knock each other out, they shared a common view toward the Communist Party -- a new rising force -- regarding it as an arch enemy and likening it to fierce floods and savage beasts. They both wanted to eliminate the Communist Party. Faced with a powerful enemy, our party relied on truth, the masses and on a contingent of party members with political consciousness, and incessantly waged heroic struggles. When we -- the party members of the 1920's -- first joined the party, we did not have brightly colored party flags as we have now at the initiation, nor was there a solemn oath-taking ceremony.

However, the solemnity of the initiation is still unforgettable for the rest of every comrade's life. When the responsible person (or the sponsor) of the party organization declared that a person had become an honorable Communist Party member and when he forcefully read the party's rules by which Communist Party members should abide, the person concerned would be very excited and would resolve and pledge to sacrifice everything for the sake of the revolution. I can still clearly remember these rules: Observe the party program and constitution, join the party organization, obey the party's assignment, pay the party membership fee regularly, abide by party discipline, keep party secrets and struggle for the Communist cause to the end. Because the party organization at that time was still operating in secret, it attached special importance to and earnestly attended to the work of educating party members on observing discipline and keeping secrets. Even now, I still remember these things quite well. Today, I would like to talk about Comrade Zhou Enlai, a Communist Party member who always strictly observed the party's secrecy-maintaining discipline -- the one I have seen with my own eyes in the political life within the party over the decades.

Comrade Enlai and I joined the party at different times and in different places. We did not work in the same place during the early years of the party's founding so we did not know each other's admission date. In our correspondence, we never mentioned things that were not permitted by party discipline. We only talked about our own ideas and understanding, as well as those of our friends and expressed our ideals and our yearning for the revolution. Through the instrumentality of the party organization, it was only after he returned to China that we knew we were both party members.

After we were married, Comrade Enlai and I agreed that both of us might work in the same locality or organ, but should refrain from working together in any specific department. We honored that agreement for decades. Now, I can see that it is better that a husband and wife not work together in a specific department. Meanwhile, we always reminded each other to strictly observe party discipline and guard party secrets under all circumstances because we felt that no party member should take exception regarding the observation of party discipline. Party members with greater responsibilities should strive harder to set an example for others and should be more conscious of observing discipline and strictly guarding party secrets.

In the winter of 1926, Comrade Enlai was transferred from Guangdong to work in Shanghai. I remained in Guangzhou and correspondence between us broke off. I did not know he played a part in leading the third armed uprising in Shanghai. On 12 April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek started the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Shanghai and wantonly massacred Communists and the revolutionary masses. Comrade Enlai kept struggling under the threatening white terror. Later, he was transferred to Wuhan by order of the party. My residence in Guangzhou was searched by the Kuomintang and three comrades living with me were arrested on the spot, one of whom was executed the next day while the others died in prison. At that time, I was hospitalized because of a stillbirth and managed to escape from danger thanks to prompt notification by the party organization and the righteous assistance of the masses. Shortly after, Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution and brought about the Nanjing-Hankou connection and our whole party went underground.

In view of the brutal suppression by the Kuomintang reactionaries, our party Central Committee studied the situation at the time and decided to start an armed uprising in Nanchang to counter the Kuomintang reactionaries. It also decided to appoint Comrade Enlai as secretary of the front committee of the party and to assign him to Nanchang to lead the uprising. It was not until after dinner on 19 July as he was about to leave Wuhan that he told me he would be going to Jiujiang that night. I was not told what he would do and how long he would stay there. I was accustomed to secrecy and did not bother to ask. At the time, both of us were filled with indignation because of the powerful enemy we had to face. We grasped each other's hand tightly and we parted in silence, not knowing when we would meet again. In those years of white terror, whether it was between comrades or between husband and wife, every separation could mean separation forever. I learned of the Nanchang uprising only later when I read the Kuomintang newspaper.

The party organization has always instructed us not to mention or ask about things we are not supposed to mention or ask about and not to read the documents we are not supposed to read. This is dictated by the party's interests. In the history of our party, there have been numerous Communist Party members who we should never forget. At the crucial moments of life and death, these people upheld the party's interests and continued to strictly implement the party's secrecy-maintaining discipline by promptly destroying party secrets or even chewing the confidential documents and swallowing them in an emergency. Many of our martyrs as well as veteran comrades who are still alive would rather sacrifice their lives at the enemy's courts under severe torture for the sake of the party organization and other comrades' safety than divulge party secrets to the enemy. They have withstood rigorous tests in the struggle against the enemy. I will never forget their indomitable fighting will and their lofty quality of steadfastness and boundless loyalty to the party.

During the war years, military struggles had a direct bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. The military situation was changing so fast that the divulgence of information on one military action might result in serious defeats for us. Therefore, guarding the secrets became a conscious action of every comrade. It was also necessary to strictly guard the secrecy of those items that were nonmilitary but which required secrecy. On the Long March and during the periods of the war of resistance against the Japanese and the war of liberation, our flowing iron current was capable of crushing all fortifications and eventually defeated the powerful enemy. A very important factor in this success was strict discipline, especially the efforts to strictly guard secrets.

After the founding of the PRC, our party assumed the leading position in the life of the entire nation and found itself in a new historical period. The tasks it shouldered became more important. Guarding party and state secrets thereby became a sacred duty of all Communist Party members, especially the medium-ranking and senior cadres. Comrade Enlai knew many party and state secrets but we still observed discipline between us. He would not talk about the secrets, and I would not ask about them, and vice versa. There were many things that we separately kept to ourselves. For instance, he kept it a secret from me when China exploded its first atomic bomb. At the time, he told the responsible person in charge: In connection with this test all engineers and technicians should absolutely pay attention to guarding state secrets. Only those who take part in the test are to be told the situation regarding the related projects and tests. Other comrades, including our family members and relatives, are not supposed to know. He said: My wife, Comrade Deng Yingchao, is a member of the CCP Central Committee. I need not tell her about this matter since it is not related to her work. The comrade in charge relayed Comrade Enlai's speech at the testing ground and wanted everyone to strictly observe the secrecy-maintaining discipline. Therefore, nothing was disclosed beforehand. I did not know about this until recently, when I read the interview document prepared by the party literature research center of the CCP Central Committee.

In order to guard party secrets, he instituted a very strict system for safeguarding his office and documents. His secretaries, by division of labor, were allowed to read documents only in the fields to which they were designated and were not allowed to indiscriminately read those documents not related to their fields of work. In the fields of work to which they were designated through division of labor, the secretaries were given full access to the necessary materials in order to familiarize themselves with their work. Even if documents were in the fields of work to which the secretaries were designated, those which were especially confidential would not be disclosed to the related personnel until the documents had to be handled. The secretaries said that he was airtight. All letters addressed to him were not supposed to be opened by others, according to regulations. When a secretary opened a letter by mistake, she would have to seal it immediately and put a note on the envelope to that effect and promise to be careful in the future. Comrade Enlai worked in his office daily for more than 10 hours. With the exception of related personnel, others were not allowed to enter. Relatives and friends were no exception if they were not there to talk business.



He kept the keys for his office door and safe with him at all times. Normally, he would place these keys in his pocket and, at bedtime, he would place them under his pillow. He would turn the two keys over to me only when he was going abroad. I would keep the keys in the safest place possible as if I had been assigned a confidential mission. Once, he was in such a hurry to leave that he only became aware that the keys were in his pocket when he arrived at the airport. So, he put the keys in an envelope, sealed it and asked a comrade to bring them to me. Upon his return, the first thing that I did when we met was to turn the two keys over to him.

During the tumultuous decade, the party's discipline and secrecy-maintaining system were undermined and trampled underfoot so seriously that it seemed no secrets could be guarded. On one occasion, Comrade Enlai left for meetings and did not return home for one night and day because the meetings were held one after the other. I learned that the large character posters on the streets and the grapevine had the contents of the meetings concerned. Because I was doubtful, when he returned home I asked whether it was true. He immediately responded: How did you know? Who said that? He kept questioning me in all seriousness. So, I kidded, saying: You attended the meetings. You have your own channel and I have mine. I have ties with the masses and have "voluntary intelligence agents" of my own. This matter was left to pass between us amid laughter. At that time, the people would say: What secrets do we have now? However, Comrade Enlai was still tight-lipped and airtight.

After being stricken with cancer, Comrade Enlai once said to me during a chat: "There are still many things in my mind of which I have not yet spoken." In reply, I said: "There are also many things in my mind of which I have not yet spoken." At that time, both of us knew that the cruel reality of parting forever would soon be before us. However, what we had not spoken of was forever buried in our minds.

Now, we have embarked on a new long march, a road which is not smooth. We may be hit by surprise with various kinds of bullets. We must remain vigilant. It is all the more necessary for us to revive and rectify our party's work style, strengthen our party discipline and, particularly, earnestly enforce the secrecy-maintaining system of the party and the state. My brief account of Comrade Enlai in this regard may be beneficial to comrades.

#### UNFPA OFFICIAL PREDICTS SUCCESSFUL CENSUS

OW011733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Work on the first day of China's census was "adequate, very systematic" and "we foresee a successful count."

Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) made the remarks after morning visits to Beijing's four census stations and the computer center.

Addressing a press conference this afternoon, he said, the density of publicity for the census could be seen at the places where the U.N. officials went, which had aroused the interest of the people. The educational program before the census was "fantastic." Another UNFPA official said at the conference that they had been in Qinghai Province and Inner Mongolia autonomous region where they saw the slogan "be ready to respond to the census" on house walls and yurts. Commenting on the 21 computers provided by the UNFPA for China's census, Salas said because of physical problems, the installation of a computer in Tibet autonomous region was postponed. But the census work there was started earlier and would be completed simultaneously with other localities in the country, he said.

The U.N. official said that the population figure would be out in October and the entire census analysis should be completed in June 1984, which he said was quite rapid.

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS PLANNED ECONOMY TRAITS

HK011146 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82

[Article by Liu Qichang [0491 0366 2490] and Tang Fengyi [0791 0023 5030]: "The Actual Conditions and Basic Demands of Our Country's Planned Economy at the Present Stage" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] After the article "In Order To Adhere to the Socialist Path, It Is Necessary To Carry Out Planned Economy" was published in GUANGMING RIBAO on 9 May, some articles holding different views have been published in this paper. This is significant to the present nationwide discussion on some theoretical problems concerning the reform of the economic system. We would also like to air our views here.

COMMODITY PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE ARE THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF THE PLANNED ECONOMY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

In their discussion, some articles analyzed the fundamental tenets of Marxism and pointed out: "Planned economy is a basic characteristic of the socialist economy." "Carrying out planned economy is a fundamental and principled question in adhering to the socialist path." This is undoubtedly correct. We should never waver on this question. However, an important practical problem before us now is how to make a concrete analysis of the socialist planned economy we are practicing at the present stage. That is, the question concerning the relationship between the planned economy we are now practicing and commodity production and exchange, or the relationship between the planned economy and the market. Besides, there is a question of how to give full play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy in our actual work. We hold that to conscientiously study these problems by means of integrating theory with practice is of important immediate significance to adhering to the correct orientation of the reform of the economic system.

As everyone knows, the fundamental theory of practicing planned economy in socialist society was first established by Marx and Engels. This was an important conclusion they drew from analyzing the essence and trend of development of the capitalist mode of production. However, there were two important premises for Marx's and Engels' theory of planned economy. One is that all the means of production are owned by society. The other is that the commodity production has withered away. In other words, the planned economy they referred to was actually the one under which products were directly distributed by society. The socialist planned economy we have practiced since the founding of the republic is actually the one which bears the characteristics of the products-distribution type. Practice shows that this type of planned economy does not conform to the objective reality in our country in which commodity production and exchange still exist under the socialist conditions. Many drawbacks in our economic work were actually results of practicing this system and this has seriously hampered us in giving effect to the superiority of our socialist system. For this reason, we hold that a correct attitude toward socialist commodity production and exchange, and bringing this objective existence into line with the socialist planned economic system, will play a decisive role in giving full effect to the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

At present, people generally agree that there must be two premises for the practice of a socialist planned economy; that is, the socialized grand production and the public ownership of the means of production. This is correct. However, we hold that these two premises are not enough. There must also be a restrictive condition, and that is the socialist commodity production and exchange. Although with the first two premises we can draw a clear distinction between socialist and capitalist economies and make clear the basic characteristic of planned economy, which shows that it belongs to the socialist economy, we are still unable to distinguish between the socialist planned economy at the present state and that of the future when communism is realized.



Yet, this distinction is one of the important bases for establishing a realistic planned economy system. So far as the present-stage socialist planned economy is concerned, we should say that socialized grand production has required the practice of planned economy. Thus the demand of the productive forces. The public ownership of the means of production has provided the possibility of practicing planned economy, and this is a guarantee of the production relations. However, the socialist commodity production and exchange have determined the characteristics of the planned economy at the present stage, and this is the concrete expression of the socialist productive forces and production relations at the present stage. For this reason, we hold that at the present stage, we must practice the commodity-type planned economy, that is, the planned economy taking as its meaning the development of commodity production and exchange in a proportionate and planned way.

Although it is correct to say that commodity production and exchange are not basic characteristics of the socialist economy, we cannot draw from this the conclusion that socialist commodity production and exchange cannot be actual conditions for the planned economy at the present stage. As a matter of fact, commodity production and exchange as actual conditions of the planned economy at the present stage has been a fact for some time. It is not a new "theoretical" problem. What we need to do is seek a proper form to relate the system of the planned economy to the socialist commodity production and exchange and establish a correct, reasonable and effective system of the socialist planned economy, rather than regress to the original status of neglecting the fact that commodity production and exchange still exist.

Some people are apprehensive that by stressing socialist economy as a kind of commodity economy, the planned economy will be weakened and our socialist economy will become a market economy. Therefore, they agree only that the development of commodity production is of great significance but deny that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. Some other comrades also agree that these two [planned economy and commodity economy] are organically related to each other as an entity, but hold that the planning characteristic is the essential attribution and the commodity characteristic is a subordinate attribution. We feel that these views have yet to be discussed further. The economic form characterized by commodity production and commodity economy can be adopted in different production relations and in different social systems. When we regard this form as a general economic category in our study, the human relationship as revealed under a material outer casing, but without revealing its class nature. However, when it is preceded by, for example, small producer's, capitalist or socialist attributes, it has a special meaning. Then why should we set the socialist commodity production and exchange against socialist economy, whether intentionally or unintentionally? Why should we regard the socialist commodity production and exchange as dissident? If we say that the characteristic which has something to do with commodity is a subordinate attribution, then perhaps we should also say that the characteristic which has something to do with products is the essential attribution. This is actually a prior concept which equated planned economy with product economy. But this concept does not conform to the objective reality.

#### SATISFYING THE NEEDS OF THE MARKET IS THE BASIC DEMAND OF PLANNED ECONOMY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Since commodity production and exchange still exist at the present socialist state, there is also a question of market. At the Eighth National Congress of the CCP, Comrade Chen Yun said: "Our country's market cannot be a free capitalist market. It is a unified socialist market, in which the main body is the state market but with the free market as a subsidiary body under the state leadership and within a certain range. This free market is a supplement to the state market under the state leadership. It is therefore a component part of the socialist unified market." What Comrade Chen Yun said about the socialist unified market is correct. According to our understanding, the stage market mentioned here refers to the planned market, or the commodity market in which commodity is produced and exchanged under a unified plan, and the market in which commodity is produced and exchanged outside the state plan is the free market under the guidance of the state plan.

These two form the unified socialist market, which is a place for the circulation of commodity-type planned economy. Socialist planned economy means organizing, coordinating and controlling all the economic activities of planned and free production and planned and free markets according to the objective law (mainly, the objective requirements of the proportionate development), so that the entire national economy can be developed proportionately and in a coordinated manner.

Why do we say that under the conditions of the unified socialist market, to satisfy the needs of the market is the basic demand of a socialist planned economy? We would like to analyze this problem from the following three aspects:

1. Proper proportion should be maintained in socialist production in a planned and proportionate way in accordance with the law of development and the law of value. However, what is the proportion that should be maintained, and in constantly readjusting this proportion, what should we act in accordance with? This must be decided by the basic socialist economic law -- the purpose of the socialist production, that is, to satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life. Of course, these social needs (including the needs of the people's daily consumption and the needs of production consumption) can also be brought into line with the state plan. The scope and degree of the development of production in various periods are determined by the social needs at that time. Under a certain condition of the development of productive forces, to what extent the social needs can be satisfied is an important symbol of whether social production is developing in a coordinated manner and whether the socialist system of planned economy is perfect.
2. Social needs are extremely complicated and changeable. Being a practical economic category, they can only be reflected through certain economic relationships and economic activities. At the present stage, various social needs are satisfied through the relationship between commodity and currency, that is, through commodity exchange (in a planned, or relatively unplanned way), or through the market. Therefore, the information on the market needs does not only provide an important basis for regulation by market mechanism but also for regulation by plan. In other words, the social needs, which are reflected in the market information, are an important basis for making social economic plans and guiding the economic activities in a socialist country. Of course, the problem concerning the market needs is also a very complicated problem. They include immediate and future needs and are subject to change along with the changes in production and circulation, distribution and prices, and consumption. Under certain circumstances, there might be some false appearance of needs. Under the present situation in our country, as there exists many abnormal factors, market needs have become particularly complicated. But however complicated it might be, as consumption is always the purpose of production, satisfaction of the needs of daily consumption is the decisive factor for the development of the production of the means of subsistence, and the needs of the development of the production of subsistence means is the decisive factor for the development of the production of the means of production. At the same time, the needs of this consumption and production can be satisfied only through commodity exchange. This shows that keeping abreast of the needs of the market is the main channel for keeping abreast of the trends in the development of the social needs. Therefore, in the final analysis, the purpose of the exchanges either realized through the state market or through free market is to satisfy the social needs which are expressed by the needs of the market. This gives expression to the internal relations between production, exchange and consumption in the socialist planned economy.
3. Since satisfying the needs of the market is a concrete expression of satisfying the needs of society, serving customers (in principle, the state, which works out and issues plans, is in reality representative of various customers) can then be regarded as a concrete expression of serving the needs of the people by various production and circulation enterprises.

Producing more and better products to satisfy the needs of society with the least possible use of labor is a material means to satisfy the needs of society and raise the economic effect of the society. At the present stage, as commodity production and exchange still exist, this concrete expression of the purpose of socialist production has changed satisfying the needs of the people from an invisible and abstract principle or political slogan into a concrete objective to be achieved through carrying out the plans in the economic activities. In order to know more about the needs of society, it is necessary to collect a vast amount of market information, study the trends in the needs of the market and the trend of development in the relationship between supply and demand, and make scientific market predictions. On this basis, it is necessary to work out decisions and plans. Only when economic plans are worked out on this basis can they be full of vitality and give full play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

#### PRACTICING COMMODITY-TYPE PLANNED ECONOMY IS THE ORIENTATION OF THE REFORM OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

To recognize or not to recognize that socialist commodity economy is the actual condition, and satisfying the needs of the market is the basic demands of planned economy at the present stage, in other words, what type of planned economy is to be practiced, is not only a theoretical problem but also an important practical problem. This is because different types of planned economy have different requirements on the economic structure and economic system as well as on the management of the enterprises. They also have different criteria to measure the economic effect. These are problems that should be effectively solved in practicing planned economy at the present stage. To do a good job in this respect is an important matter concerning how to correctly implement the party's policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and blaze a new trail in our economic construction for the attainment of better economic results and for bringing more material benefits to the people. This concerns the orientation and destiny of the reform of our economic system.

First, the purpose of the reform of our economic system is to blaze a Chinese-style new trail for the attainment of better economic results to satisfy the people's needs. For many years in the past, we one-sidedly stressed accumulation to the neglect of consumption, one-sidedly stressed that production decided consumption to the neglect of the promotion role of consumption on production. We are satisfied with the fulfillment and raise of output and output values according to plan and disregarded the relations between production and needs of whether the people's daily needs were satisfied. It seemed that the higher the targets and the faster the speed of development, the better the superiority of the planned economy that would be brought into effect. As a result, a negative situation of high accumulation, high speed, low effect and low daily consumption appeared and existed for a long time in our economic construction. In order to radically change this situation, it is necessary to take as the starting point and the end result of the development of the national economy the people's needs for essential consumer goods, which are expressed by the market demands. In making strategic decisions in economic work, it is first necessary to make a strategic estimation of the trend of development of the people's daily consumption and, on this basis, make a strategic arrangement for the production of the means of subsistence. Then it is necessary to make an arrangement for the development of the production of the means of production in light of the needs of developing the production of the means of subsistence, and based on it, work out the plan for the economic and cultural development of the whole society. This principle must also be followed when making short-term plans or readjusting plans. Such is the Chinese-style new way for our socialist planned economy, in which the economy is propelled forward by satisfying the needs of the people.

Second, the correct orientation of the reform of the economic system at the present stage is to realize the transformation of the product-type planned economic system into the commodity-type planned economic system. Just as many people say, we have suffered a lot from overconcentration and rigidity in management and from our past practice of applying administrative methods in economic management.



This has been an inevitable result of practicing the product-type planned economy for a long time. Under this planned economy, the whole country was treated as a big factory and the economic relations between various localities, enterprise and between the state and the enterprises were neglected and were regarded as relationship of the division of labor in production and technology between different units in a factory. This inevitably gave rise to drawbacks such as unified revenue and expenditure and "eating out of one big pot." We hold that in order to adhere to the correct orientation in the reform of the economic system and to carry out the policy of enlivening the economy, it is necessary to transform the product-type planned economy into the commodity-type planned economy, organize the economic activities of the whole country in accordance with the principle of unified planning and separate management at various levels, and combine the plans for economic development with the enthusiasm of various aspects (the state, localities, enterprises and staff and workers) in the development of the economy. Practicing the commodity-type planned economy does not mean that the plans for economic and social development must passively suit the needs of the changeable market. On the contrary, it is necessary to make active regulation of the market by means of various economic levers in the light of the requirements of the objective economic laws so that a comprehensive balance may be achieved. Therefore, relevant reforms must also be carried out in the pricing, taxation and other systems.

Third, the reform of the economic system must be carried out and the commodity-type planned economy must be practiced in the enterprises. The practice of the commodity-type planned economy not only requires the departments in charge of economic planning to pay more attention to the market information but also requires all enterprises to carry out the production and operation management system focusing on operation, to take satisfying the needs of society as their own duties and produce and operate commodities that are needed by the market under the state plan, to be responsible for the customers and constantly improve the quality of their products and technological services, and to correctly handle the relations between the economic returns of the enterprises and those of the whole society, raise their competitive ability and seek economic benefits by appropriate means, such as supplying marketable, high-quality, reasonably priced and low-consumption goods. The change of the economic status of an enterprise also provides favorable conditions for various units within the enterprise in handling their mutual relations according to the principle of relating responsibility and power to profits. Thus, the practice of the economic responsibility system within the enterprise is not only necessary but also is possible. Obviously, the above-mentioned are requirements raised in the decisions of the CCP central committee and the State Council on overall reorganization of enterprises.

To sum up, we hold that further affirming that the commodity production and exchange are the actual conditions and satisfying the market needs is the basic demand of the planned economy at the present stage on the basis of affirming the necessity and possibility of practicing planned economy in the socialist society, which are determined by the socialized grand production and the socialist public ownership of the means of production, will not only solve the theoretical problem concerning the concrete objective and purpose of the planned economy, but will also help us deepen our understanding of and better implement the line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

#### SIA YAN SPEECH AT LITERATURE, ART CONFERENCE

HK291156 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Xia Yan [1115 5888]: "Opening Speech at Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles"]

[Test] Comrades: The Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles is now beginning.



This session was originally scheduled for last year. In the past 2 years literary and art circles have had "a busy time" holding many important meetings on special subjects. These include the forum on theatrical works called under the direct concern of the CCP Central Committee and especially the study of the "Decision on Certain Problems in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; the forum on problems on the ideological front held by the CCP Central Committee in May last year; the ceremony to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun in September; and so forth. Members of the committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles have been occupied with tasks concerning leadership, transmission and study. Therefore, the session was postponed time and again.

But the current session has now opened at what can be said to be a very opportune time. Not long ago Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave an important speech. Comrade Hu Yaobang also made an important speech on ideological and political work. On 23 May there were 15 letters published by Comrade Mao Zedong to people in literary and art circles and Comrade Chen Yun's speech "On Two Trends Among Party Literary and Art Workers." All these are of great significance in guiding our current and future literary and art work. Therefore, a review and study of the above instructions and documents, before the opening of the current session, could further enable us to understand the prevailing international and domestic situations, broaden our horizons, strengthen our confidence and take the realities of our literary and art circles into consideration and unite as one, with redoubled passion and confidence, in summing up the past and planning for the future. This, in my opinion, is both timely and appropriate as far as our cause is concerned.

The current session is a meeting held to review the past and sum up experiences. This is different from the several meetings held before the fourth literary and art congress. It is being called at a time when the masses of literary and art workers have undergone 10 years of internal disorder and turned chaos into order, carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. We are meeting at a time of fine weather. There is neither cloud nor frost. We may as well say that there is also a problem of ecological balance, as far as literary and art circles are concerned. For a long period of time, things were carried too far in felling and destroying flowers and trees in the literary garden. We must plant trees and cultivate flowers. Today, we have fortunately entered a period of stability and unity, in which we can plant trees and bring up people and no longer have the threat of a wind or rain storm. Education by negative example sometimes leaves a deeper imprint than positive education. The aim of summing up and learning from lessons is always to make better progress. We have done so. We have seen the bright tomorrow. Since the fourth literary and art congress, the situation has developed well in our literature and art. In various literary and art departments, there have appeared large numbers of new-type persons and new works. The quality of our literary and art works has shown a marked improvement. Literary and art criticism has also become more active. Writers and artists have strengthened their sense of being the master of the state. A situation is emerging marked by more attention to theory, enthusiasm for creation and an expanding contingent of writers and artists. Of course, we cannot deny that many errors and shortcomings have also appeared in the work in the past 2 years. It is easy to set mountains on fire and to freely fell flowers and trees. However, it is relatively difficult and time-consuming to maintain firmly in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people ecological balance and to increase the proportion of plant cover in a planned and guaranteed manner. There are both subjective and objective factors behind the defects and mistakes that have appeared in our work. We should of course oppose being overstrict in felling trees. But we should also take note of the fact that "Going uphill to collect firewood" has become our national habit. We must oppose the influence of "leftist" forces and patiently conduct education. We must also formulate some necessary systems for rewards and penalties. But the more important thing is to energetically plant trees and create forests and open up and increase the sources of energy.

There is a lesson in the economic field that says: "The bad currency drives away the good one." Vulgar works appealing to low taste also sometimes find a better market. Therefore, we must strive to improve the quality of literary and art works. We must have courage. We should, of course, criticize inferior products. But we should not be afraid of producing them. The best way to get rid of inferior products is to produce large supplies of high-class products that are good and cheap. We must enable all trades and lines in the whole country to turn out products that are "good and cheap and suited to the taste of young and old." Apart from closing down, suspending, merging or converting enterprises, I think that the most important thing is to strengthen political and ideological education. We must strengthen party leadership and, at the same time, improve party leadership. We must call for doing both of these things together and not just one thing alone. We must put in time and exercise a little patience. As far as this is concerned, spiritual and material products are quite different. Rashness and crude methods do harm. In addition, we must also take note of another problem. It is that our country has carried out an open-door policy. The material field has seen the appearance of foreign equipment, foreign technology and foreign capital. Spiritual civilization is no exception. Bourgeois liberalization is nothing new. This started when China was reduced to a semi-colony. However, we must today pay particular attention to new circumstances and new conditions. In the past 2 years, the Western world has been using various means to sell their so-called "freedom" and "democracy" and to sell their kind of individualism marked by an obsession with profit. But in this respect, our party has experience. We must not be afraid and must dare to wage struggle. But such struggle must be waged by reasoning things out and by using the pen. It must not be marked by the use of abusive language and put on the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle.

In order to sum up literary and art work experiences in a relatively comprehensive manner, the session, based on the demands of the masses of literary and art workers, has formulated a draft "on certain views about literary and art work." Now, this is distributed to every one of you. This is only a draft and leaves something to be desired. We hope that the committee members present and those comrades attending as observers will discuss and revise it and then pass it on to federations of literary and art circles at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels and literary and art organizations. The masses must be aroused to seriously discuss it and to put forth views about revising it. Beginning from the "May 4th Movement," our proletarian socialist literature and art has had a history of over 60 years. From the liberation of the country to date, over 30 years have also elapsed. No matter how many mistakes and setbacks have been experienced in between, we have also really drawn lessons from these mistakes and setbacks. We have learned to use our minds to think and to use our own feet to find a path relatively suited to our national conditions. We have not changed our open-door policy. Nor have we changed our guideline of "making foreign things serve China." We must enliven literature and art. But we also cannot make a mess of them. We must uphold the four basic principles. We are confident that by upholding these principles, we can surely do something worthy of this great nation in literary and art circles.

Comrades, our cause is a glorious one, but there are also many difficulties confronting us. From the October revolution to date, the proletariat has only a history of 60 years or so. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie spent 200 or 300 years from the industrial revolution to the seizure of political power and the advanced development of production. We lack experience and have taken a detour. But there is no reason to lose confidence. We have fallen into the pit but have gained in wit. We have understood that to build a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material civilization and spiritual civilization in an industrially backward country like ours with a population of nearly 1 billion, we must use our own minds or the minds of the Chinese to ponder problems. We must use the Chinese people's own feet to find a road of socialist construction suited for the national conditions of China. The call for total Westernization in the early part of this century did not work. Nor did the imitation of other countries' ways shortly after liberation work.

We must adhere to the goal of calling for socialism and communism. But we must link Marxist principles with the realities of China in a realistic way and not a mechanical way. We must bear in mind that the 1980's is an era of scientific advances, an era in which mankind has begun to understand itself and an era in which the realm of necessity has increasingly shrunk. Sciences are changing and developing, systems are changing and developing. Man's thinking and culture are also changing and developing. In the changing and developing process mentioned here, we are striving to link correct theory with the changing realities. In this era, we cannot be conservative, nor can we be reckless. We must have confidence. We must believe in our motherland with its several thousand years of culture and nearly 1 billion diligent, courageous and wise people. We must believe in the party's line and general and specific policies gradually improved upon since the 3d plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Without the former, we would feel a step below others and would be imposed upon and take a beating. Without the latter, we would lose our bearings and would err again without being conscious of it. Let us be united, arouse our enthusiasm, talk less nonsense, do more concrete things and realistically keep our noses to the grindstone for 10 years. If we do, we can surely achieve a tremendous victory.

DING LING CITES CHEN YUN ON LITERARY WORKERS

HK260810 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Ding Ling [0002 3781]: "Enhance Party Spirit, Get Rid of Evil Influence -- Studying Comrade Chen Yun's 1943 Speech"]

[Text] When I was studying at the Marxism-Leninism Institute in Yanan in 1938, I was most fond of listening to Comrade Chen Yun's lectures on the "Construction of the Party." Every time he gave a lecture, he used the most practical and concrete examples to prove the theory, profoundly analyzed problems, expounded clearly on the theory and always used lively language and adopted a kindly manner. These lectures are something a man would not be capable of giving if he had not done much writing or if he had not worked hard for many years. To give them you must have real knowledge and deep insight, and you must accurately grasp the most important key link of the complicated real life of the broad masses of people. At that time, I was deeply impressed by his lectures, which I benefited from for a long time. Before and after I attended these lectures, I also had some contacts with him. My impression of Comrade Chen Yun is of a very sober-minded leader of our party, a professional revolutionary and a great statesman who enjoys extremely high prestige and at the same time is affable, constant and convincing.

On 23 May RENMIN RIBAO published Comrade Chen Yun's lecture "On Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers," which he presented in 1943. After repeated readings of the lecture, I found that he truly and perfectly knew about the work, lives, minds and feelings of the literary and art workers in Yanan. Proceeding from the revolutionary cause and in order to facilitate the improvement and development of the literary and art workers, he earnestly and graciously instructed them and admirably convinced them. Though his speech was made 40 years ago, it remains as an important cure today for the mistakes of the comrades who are engaging in literary and art work in our country. We should study this speech, use it to check our actions, improve our self-cultivation and strive to make ourselves worthy of being called revolutionary literary and art workers of the party.

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that there are two tendencies among the literary and art workers. One is seeking special privileges and the other is self-importance. In my opinion the two phenomena are in fact one problem, namely, the problem related to the stand of a revolutionary or, to be more specific, the problems of what position a revolutionary should put himself into. If he always puts himself first and always considers himself first in everything, he will naturally regard himself as someone special and as being born to be right and more noble than other people of any time and place, and he will naturally enjoy flattery and show disgust toward criticism against him.



His arrogance may even develop to such a degree that he will be annoyed if he is not flattered. When he is successful, this kind of person will become very arrogant and look down upon all other people. But when he suffers failures, he will be dejected and will blame everyone and everything as if everyone and everything were unfair to him and must therefore be cursed. People like him always demand that other people treat them specially and take special care of them. However, in Chen Yun's opinion this care is precisely the weak point and defect of these people.

For this shows that these people have received less education from the party and are poorly integrated with the workers and peasants. This is a true and realistic opinion. However, some literary and art workers often think that the leadership does not understand literary and art work, does not understand them and does not realize the great role of writers and literary and art workers in society. Misunderstanding often occurs because of this difference in understanding and these people always discover they have not been given important roles and always think that they are not duly understood or employed. In fact, in the history of the revolution led by our party, our writers and literary and art workers normally have always received proper care and respect. This is correct and necessary. The party's policy is to unite all the people. In the course of the revolution, the party respects all kinds of people who have made their contributions to the revolution and take care of those who, for a time, have some weak points and defects, or even have committed mistakes. If we respect only history and are not confused by temporary phenomena, we can realize that everybody can see that the party is carrying out this policy and has achieved magnificent results in implementing this policy. If a comrade has a correct stand, has indeed achieved good results and can dispense with being taken care of, there is no need to demand care. When a baby is learning to talk or cannot walk steadily, he needs the support of his elders, and when a man is ill, he needs health care. However, if he is healthy, he will not ask for care. Recently I have heard some people say that the party is more kind to writers who are not party members than to party-member writers. I think that this is very normal. The Communist Party always proceeds from the interests of the public. Therefore, it should give special treatment to nonparty writers for the very reason that they are not party members, and the party should rally them to work around it and win them over. The less people understand us, the more we should be kind to them and help them to enable them to correctly understand the Communist Party and socialism. Thus, we will be able to unite the majority of the people. Since you have already been a party-member writer, you should not demand special care; on the contrary, you should go deep into society to understand more people and take part in the work of uniting the majority of the people. If a man or a writer puts himself into a correct position and realizes that first of all he is a party member and a revolutionary, he will realize that he only has the duty to serve the people and has no right to demand things from the people and the party. Thus, he will not ask for special treatment and he will become modest and affable. He will think only that he has not done enough work and will continue to steel himself and make efforts. Then he will be able to maintain his good temper in any situation and will never be finicky or complain. Then he will be able to do his work well and win the confidence of the masses of people.

The old generation of writers happened to live in a period of wars and to attend the Yanan literary and art forum. They have studied many party documents and undergone steeling in many political campaigns. Many of them have gone deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and have greatly changed their ideology and stand and thus have adopted a completely new mental attitude. They have produced many works (including poems and theoretical comments) that accurately reflect the people's lives, are beneficial to the people and are of high artistic value. Now times have changed and 40 years have passed. During the 40 years, there have been twists and turns in the party's literary and art line. This was especially serious during the decade of catastrophe brought about by the "gang of four" when good and evil people were confounded, rights and wrongs were confused and many literary and art workers were in adverse or desperate circumstances. However, even at that time, most literary and art workers remained loyal and continued to work hard. They have lived up to the instructions of the party and the people and deserve to be called party members. However, there are a small number of people who did not respond to the call in the new situation for bringing order out of chaos and rousing ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous. On the contrary, they used the works they wrote in the past and the persecution they suffered from the "gang of four" as their capital to pursue fame, material gain, positions and power, thus turning their previous achievements into a hinderance to their progress.



They are fond of giving directions, traveling abroad and being shown on the screen and they work perfunctorily and exercise their leadership weakly. They treat comrades discriminately, letting those who follow them prosper and turning a cold shoulder to those who dare to oppose them. They seldom carry out criticism and self-criticism and maintain the appearance of unity and of being without discord. In fact, under the calm surface, the ill feelings are deep rooted. A small number of people think that during a troubled time, it is better to mind one's own business because the memory of the persecution they suffered in the past is still fresh in their minds. They think that these things have nothing to do with them (in fact all practical problems directly or indirectly have something to do with them and with the party), and therefore can be left to drift. Even if they do oppose these things, they think it is better not to air their views because there is no use in doing so. They take little interest in study and allowed their liberalism to run rampant. When it's their turn to criticize others and when they ask for special treatment, they are full of vigor, but when it is necessary to criticize themselves they look as if they are exhausted and suffer all kinds of illnesses. Their number is small, but such practices do exist. If we hide these practices for fear of maltreatment, and if we do not bring a change to this situation and allow it to develop further, the future of our literary and art undertakings will be troubled.

On the other hand, there are some young writers who happened to suffer persecution when they had just grown into a sensible age during the period of catastrophe. After the smashing of the "gang of four" they were older and more mature and had reached an age full of vigor to perform deeds. At that time, they saw that society was quite troubled and most things they heard and saw were unpleasant and undesirable. Therefore, they found that there were many things that they could write about. Most of them are people of ability who are enthusiastic to change the features of the motherland. They have a good motive to write and have indeed written quite a few good works to beautify their motherland's literary and art garden. However, just as was pointed out by Chen Yun 40 years ago, some of these people have some weak points and defects. This is chiefly because they have received less education from the party and have poorly integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. During the past few years, our country has been making an overall readjustment in our various policies, and has been introducing from abroad some advanced scientific and technical methods, and machinery and equipment. At the same time some aspects of the bourgeois ideologies of "freedom" and "democracy" have also affected some people in our country. An unhealthy trend of worshipping foreign things has emerged in the society and communism and socialism has become, in the eyes of these people, merely the source of some failures and sufferings. This is reflected in a small number of works which begin by airing criticism and end in cursing, and which begin by denouncing a few individuals and end in condemning the whole society. These people inflated themselves to an unlimited extent and regarded all of China and all 1 billion people as appearing destitute of any good people except themselves and a few friends of theirs who think the same as they do. All the people in the world are dirty and only they are clean. These people treat their own defects as merits and describe ugly things as being beautiful. They are promoting this idea in their work. We should not blame our young people too severely for the emergence of this phenomenon. We party-member writers should do more work. Most of our party-member writers have been diligently working at their posts and writing without complaints and striving to perform their duties as party members. However, there are also a small number of party members who have been pay attention only to their work of writing and who have been turning a blind eye to the social phenomena that are happening around them. They have shown no concern for the progress of other people and have done no ideological work among the others. In doing their work, some comrades only take care of what is within the scope of his or her duties and are satisfied with themselves for not seeking privileges, receiving bribes or being corrupted. They think that by so doing they have performed their duties.

There are also some other party members who lavish praise on those whom they like, who perform their duties unconscientiously and who lack a firm stand.

Sometimes they are terribly left and sometimes they slyly talk about "democracy" and "freedom." When they are surrounded by many attendants and when they are cheered by people they become intoxicated by the attention. Long ago, Mr Lu Xun warned us to be on our guard against being killed by flattery or by reproof. Those who act in the habit of killing people with flattery or with reproof have no qualms about sacrificing other people, sacrificing art and sacrificing our cause in order to show themselves as 100 percent in the right. Our readers and our descendants urgently demand literary works that are full of enthusiasm, of high artistic value and rich with spiritual beauty that will enlighten them. True, there are negative phenomena in real life which the writers can write about and the readers can read, but our writers and readers and everyone of us more urgently want to know our future prospects: What will the future be? How will our country chart a path that will lead to prosperity? How can our society make progress and become prosperous?

How should we build the socialist spiritual civilization? We should not give vent to discontent and indignation as some people have done to seek monetary gratification. We must seriously probe into life and open up future prospects in accordance with people's desires. We should answer the following questions of our people and our youth: Where does their youth, lives, happiness and joy come from? How should they act? How can they devote all their talents and wisdom and give full play to their abilities? We should really plunge ourselves into the great construction cause of the Chinese nation. We should not act like the frog in Aesop's Fables who inflates herself by the side of an old ox until she blew up. A revolutionary writer and a literary and art worker of the party must have a strict sense of responsibility and he must also have a clear-cut stand concerning what should be encouraged and what should be rejected.

The principles that Comrade Chen Yun expounded on are easy to understand but if we want to carry them out, we must first have the ambition to serve the public and the party. Comrade Chen Yun asserted that in this speech he stressed people's defects, but at the same time he said that these defects were held by only a small number of people and even the comrades who had these defects had many strong points. When I read this speech and while I have been writing this article, I have thought more about the negative side. In fact, many of our comrades have done much work and their achievements are the main aspect of their work. Listing the above-mentioned negative phenomena is also aimed at educating myself. Since for a long time I did not take part in the regular activities of the party, my opinions on some problems cannot be free from being considered extreme and one-sided. In frankly airing my views I proceed from the hope that those who have made the mistakes will correct them and those who have not will guard against them so that our literary and art work will be daily improved and so that I myself will also be stirred up. I should not regard myself as being old or use senility as an excuse for not paying attention to the party's and the people's cause, for being overcautious and indecisive and for refusing to correct the mistakes of other people. I should learn from many old comrades and be brave to shoulder the responsibility. I should not keep silent for fear of committing mistakes. I hope that my comrade and colleagues will strengthen the unity, study hard and help one another in order to train ourselves to be resolute fighters of communism and to make new contributions to the prosperity of the socialist literary and art cause.

#### BISHOP YANG ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AUTONOMY

OW011721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) — "The draft constitution shows the freedom of religious belief is a long-range firm policy of China and not a temporary, expedient measure," said Bishop Michael Yang Gaojian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, here today.

He was speaking at a meeting of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference discussing the revised draft of the nation's constitution, to be submitted to the National People's Congress.

He mentioned article 35 of the draft which says: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief," and "the state protects legitimate religious activities."

The bishop, 69, said Chinese citizens have enjoyed freedom of religious belief, with both believers and non-believers alike "uniting and working hard for building a prosperous socialist country."

"With the support of governments at all levels," he said, "more than 200 churches have opened throughout the country and normal religious practices promulgated. During Saint Mary month in May, more than 20,000 went to a suburban Shanghai basilica. On Christmas and Easter, thousands attended services. Since 1981, 12 bishops have been consecrated." The bishop denounced the efforts of the Vatican to exercise authority over China's churches, saying China will run its religious affairs independently. He said the clause forbidding domination of religious affairs by any other country "safeguards China's independence, dignity and the sovereignty of China's churches."

"Chinese churches were once subjected to the control of the Vatican as a tool of colonialism," he said. "Since the founding of the People's Republic, however, all our clergy and laity have stood up to struggle against imperialism, encourage patriotism, free our churches from the control of the Vatican and administer them independently."

"However," he said, "some hostile forces inside foreign churches who have never reconciled themselves to our victory are trying to interfere with and sabotage our churches in an attempt to put them under their control again. This can never be tolerated," he said.

Also speaking at the meeting were Zhao Puchu and Zheng Guo, president and vice-president of the Buddhist Association of China, Imam al-Hajji Salah An Shiwei, vice-president of the Islamic Association of China, and Yan Jiale, vice-president of the Christian Council of China. All agreed the draft made clear the state's policies on religion and was much clearer than the 1954 Constitution. The meeting was presided over by Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

#### HIGHWAYS BEING BUILT AT ANNUAL RATE OF 10,000 KM

OW300548 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0830 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In recent years, our country has been building highways at the rate of 10,000 km per year. By the end of 1981, the total mileage of highways open to traffic was over 900,000 km. At present, except for a county atop the Kunlun Mountains in Xizang, more than 2,000 counties throughout the country are linked by highway. Three decades ago, the highway mileage open to traffic was only 70,000 km and there was no highway in most of the mountainous frontier areas and regions inhabited by national minorities. For example, in the Xizang Autonomous Region, there was not a single highway before liberation, but the region's total highway mileage has reached over 20,000 km since. Four major highways link the region with other provinces.

Currently, over 90 percent of villages and townships in the rural areas have highways, forming a nationwide highway transportation network with Beijing, the capital, as its center and linking all provincial capitals and major economic zones and reaching the deep countryside, mines and mountainous frontier areas. Over 20,000 km of highways have been built in Sichuan in recent years, bringing the total highway mileage in the province to 84,000 km by last year and topping other provinces in the country.



ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

## Presidium Session Held

OW300901 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the morning of 15 June.

The meeting, presided over by Comrade Tie Ying, unanimously approved Tie Ying, Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua (female), Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye and Xing Zitao as permanent chairmen [chang wu zhu xi 1603 0523 0031 1598] of the presidium.

The meeting also approved the agenda for the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the name list of executive chairmen to preside over panel discussions and the name list of the secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the session and adopted a resolution on the deadline for putting forward draft resolutions.

## Li Fengping Report

OW190549 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened this morning at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou. The emblem of the People's Republic of China was hung at the center of the wall behind the rostrum, which was flanked by 10 red banners. The rostrum was decorated with flowers and small pine trees. A total of 881 deputies from all fields of endeavor in the province attended the session.

Tie Ying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress, presided over the opening ceremony. At 0830 Comrade Tie Ying announced the opening of the session, followed by the national anthem.

On behalf of the provincial people's government, Governor Li Fengping delivered a report on the work of the provincial government. The report was divided into the following three parts: 1) review of the work in the past year; 2) the main task for the next year; and 3) the improvement of the work of the government.

Governor Li Fengping pointed out in his report: Since the convocation of the 3rd session of the provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, and with the guidance of the policy of achieving economic readjustments and political stability, Zhejiang has scored fresh achievements in all fields of endeavor, thanks to the joint efforts made by the people's governments at all levels, the broad masses of cadres and the people of all walks of life. At present, the political and economic situation in the province is fine. Zhejiang has witnessed marked improvements in economic construction in the course of carrying out readjustments. Various sectors of the national economy have done a good job in fulfilling their production plans.

Dwelling upon the main task for the next year, Governor Li Fengping said: We must continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy; fulfill and overfulfill the plans for economic and social developments in the province; and score new achievements in developing the material and spiritual civilization.



It is necessary to penetratingly and extensively develop the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, develop the socialist spiritual civilization, do a good job in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, and further strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system.

Touching on the improvement in the work of the government, Governor Li Fengping said: Work has been carried out to consolidate and build the government organizations at various levels in the past year. A number of middle-aged and young cadres and personnel specialized in certain fields have been taken in by the leading groups of the various departments of the provincial people's government and by those of the municipal and county governments. The work style of the government offices at all levels has shown an upturn and their work efficiency has improve somewhat. But the problems of over-staffing, duplication of effort and low efficiency are still serious in some offices. This requires us to step up preparations for streamlining these government offices, to intensify cadres' education and training, and to improve their work style and work methods. This will be part of our efforts to further promote the unity between the army and the government and the unity between the army and the people.

In conclusion, Governor Li Fengping called on the people of the province to hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and, under the leadership of the CCP, to valiantly press ahead to build a powerful, modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly civilized and to build a new and prosperous Zhejiang.

His report was greeted with warm applause.

Other executive chairmen present today were Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiyi and Xing Zitao. Also seated on the rostrum were responsible persons of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government Chen Zuolin, Xue Ju, Cui Jian, (Wang Jinyou), (Wang Yaoting), (Li Chaolong), Zhai Xiwu, Li Kechang, (Zhang Chaoman), (Zhang Tingchai), Chen Anyu, (Pan Yuanbin), Liu Yifu and (Wu Zhizhuan) and the provincial CPPCC committee chairman, Mao Qihua.

Present at the session as observers were members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee who are attending its fourth session. Also attending the session as observers were NPC deputies currently in Zhejiang, responsible persons of the standing committees of the municipal and county people's congresses and of the municipal and county people's governments, responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's government.

The session began group discussion this afternoon to discuss Governor Li Fengping's report on the work of the government.

#### Tie Ying at Session

OW191351 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon and today the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held panel discussions on Governor Li Fengping's report on the work of government. The panelists pointed out that, in the past year, the province has witnessed industrial and agricultural production increases, registered a slight surplus in the balance of revenue and expenditure and improved the rural economic structure while raising economic efficiency in industrial production and continually improving the people's livelihood. All this shows that the situation in the province is improving year by year. Although we have scored achievements, we must guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to press forward. As for the five guidelines for future work and the task for this year put forward by the governor in his report, the panelists said they are in conformity with the actual conditions in the province.

When the deputies from Jiaxing County touched on the present shortages in energy supply, Comrade Tie Ying pointed out that the shortages involved the problem of energy conservation and exploitation of new energy resources. Ours is a province in which energy resources are rare. This entails conscientiously implementing the rules and regulations on conserving energy, replacing high energy-consuming equipment and machinery, and reducing our energy consumption in every possible way. In addition, we should exploit every potential energy source, build small hydroelectric power stations in the mountainous areas and construct marsh gas tanks in rural areas. Moreover, efforts are needed to develop tidal energy, wind power stations and other new energy resources.

Deputies from grassroots rural units exchanged their experiences in improving the responsibility systems in agricultural production. They put forward many measures for the protection of farmland, production development and population control.

Wang Fang and other vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress joined the deputies in discussing the report on the work of the government.

#### Economic, Social Tasks Noted

OW201914 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session on the morning of 20 June. The meeting listened to a report delivered by (Zhang Qi), chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the 1982 draft economic and social development plan.

In the report, Chairman (Zhang Qi) said: In 1981 Zhejiang Province resolutely implemented the policy of continuing economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability. Generally speaking, the economic plan was well implemented. Despite frequent natural disasters, we gathered fairly good agricultural harvests, and the 1981 total agricultural output value increased 6 percent over 1980. Grain and cotton production decreased due to natural disasters, but the rural industrial, sideline and diversified undertakings developed quite rapidly. In the course of readjustment, industrial production continued its steady growth, industrial structure was improved, and total industrial output value increased by 13.7 percent over 1980.

On 1982 tasks, Chairman (Zhang Qi) said: The 1982 plan sets a general demand for a 4 percent increase in total agricultural output value; a 6 percent, or better yet, 8 percent, increase in total industrial output value; an 8 percent increase in retail commodity sales; and a 3.7 percent increase in revenue over 1981. It calls for keeping capital construction investment at the same level as 1981 and demands further development and improvement of science, education, culture and public health.

#### Financial Report Given

OW201713 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session on the morning of 20 June. The meeting listened to a report by (Chen Guizhu), director of the provincial finance department, on the final provincial accounts for 1981 and the draft provincial budget for 1982.

In the report, Director (Chen Guizhu) said: In 1981 Zhejiang Province received total revenues amounting to 106.5 percent of the budget's target and increasing by 10.4 percent over 1980. The 1981 expenditures were 86.4 percent of the budget, 1.3 percent less than in 1980. Revenues and expenditures were almost balanced, yielding a slight surplus. Director (Chen Guizhu) said: The 1982 budget calls for increasing revenues by 3.7 percent and increasing expenditures by 3.8 percent over 1981.

## Session Hears Work Reports

OW230829 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A general meeting of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress was held this morning to hear a report by Wang Fang, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; a report by Gao Wenquan, president of the provincial higher people's court on the work of the provincial higher people's court; and a report by Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. Executive Chairman (Liu Zisheng) presided over today's general meeting. Members of the provincial CPPCC committee attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee were present at the general meeting as observers. Deputies discussed these three reports at group meetings.

In his report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Vice chairman Wang Fang pointed out: The standing committee of the provincial people's congress called a number of meetings and discusses 26 topics on the agenda over the past year and passed resolutions and decisions on important matters. Vice Chairman Wang Fang said: The standing committee of the provincial people's congress has, over the past year, also undertaken the job of formulating, discussing and approving a total of nine local regulations, including the regulation governing urban sanitation control, draft regulations for trial use in Zhejiang Province governing planned parenthood, trial regulations on the protection of oceanic and aquatic resources of Zhejiang Province, and the provisional regulations governing the protection of vegetable bases in Zhejiang Province. The formulation of these regulations has a positive impact on the rule of law, on safeguarding the people's interests and on promoting socialist construction. To safeguard the dignity of law, it is necessary to attach importance to publicizing the rule of law, to strengthen inspection and supervision and to wage a struggle against all illegal activities. To ensure smooth progress in the four modernizations, we must, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, uphold the four fundamental principles, resolutely strike at serious crimes in the economic field and do a good job in developing spiritual civilization.

Gao Wenquan, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, gave work reports on the work of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate over the past year. Since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate have faithfully implemented the resolution of the provincial people's congress and dealt with criminal activities resolutely over the past year while concentrating efforts on consolidating social order. They have also waged struggle against serious economic crimes and achieved initial results and given full play to the role of the people's courts and the procuratorates. In their reports they put forth future work tasks and pledged to strengthen the socialist legal system, to carry the struggle against economic crimes through to the end and to further improve social order.

## Tie Ying Report

OW230633 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning. Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, made a report on the current situation and tasks at the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, members attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and comrades attending the CPPCC session as observers, and responsible comrades of provincial organizations concerned, attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Zhejiang.



In his report Comrade Tie Ying first analyzed the international situation. Next, he talked about the domestic situation and several important current tasks. Comrade Tie Ying said: Realization of the four modernizations is our party's strategic goal for the new period. To achieve this goal, we must uphold the four fundamental principles. To adhere to the socialist road and achieve the magnificent goal of socialist modernization, we must have four basic guarantees. These four basic guarantees are also the major tasks the party Central Committee has been and is engaged in.

The first major task is to restructure the administration and the system. The current restructuring of government departments is not simply reduction and merging of departments and cuts in staff, but a profound revolution. Its basic purpose is to eliminate all kinds of abuses and malpractices in our organizations, structure, system and work style so that our superstructure will better suit the economic base and accelerate the progress of our socialist modernization. In the coming year we will begin to restructure the administration at the provincial level. We should start now to complete all the preparatory work.

The second major task is to carry the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field through to the end. In the past 5 months or so, party committees and governments at various levels in the province have done a great deal of work and exposed and handled a number of important cases. Initial victories have been won in the struggle. Practice in the struggle over the past few months has shown that it is absolutely necessary to strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is an important manifestation of class struggle under the new historical conditions in our country's socialist society. We should, on the one hand, persist in implementing the policy of opening to the world and [passage indistinct].

Cultural development must have as its main content the following two aspects: One is the development of education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture, and the other is ideological and moral education. The two are different, but also interrelated and mutually influencing. We call on party organizations at various levels to firmly grasp ideological and political work in the light of the characteristics of the new period, adhere to the ideological position of socialism and communism and forcefully and convincingly criticize all kinds of erroneous ideas and actions harmful to the socialist cause. It is necessary to study and disseminate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study modern Chinese history and the history of the CCP, study the party's line, principles and policies and foster a proletarian world outlook.

The fourth major task is to consolidate the party ranks and strengthen and improve party leadership. Rather remarkable results have now been achieved in normalizing inner-party life, reviving the party's fine traditions and work style and strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of the people. However, the problem of impurity in ideology, work style and organization still exists in our party. This requires that we continue to make great efforts to find solutions.

The ongoing struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is also one of the most effective measures for party consolidation and rectification. Through the struggle, the body of our party will become healthier; the party's fighting capacity will be further enhanced; and the party's work style, the social atmosphere and social order will all see a greater change for the better.

Comrade Tie Ying also pointed out: We must pay attention to the major task of studying and discussing the draft revised constitution.

Comrade Tie Ying said in conclusion: At present, the international situation is in our favor. The domestic situation is very good. Under the circumstances, we must heighten our spirit, increase our confidence, do still better in economic construction and develop in depth the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field.



By grasping these two links firmly and well, we assuredly will win still greater victories in our socialist material and cultural development.

Session Concludes 23 Jun

OW260605 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The 6-day fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress successfully completed its agenda and closed this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou.

The session was preceded by a 3-day preliminary meeting, at which the delegates conscientiously studied and discussed the draft revised constitution. After the formal opening of the session on 18 June, the delegates heard and discussed a report on the government work by Governor Li Fengping; heard a report on the current situation and tasks by Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; talked freely about the excellent situation; and discussed the work for the future. As they noted, the economy of our province has embarked on the path of steady development; the situation of stability and unity is continuously being consolidated and developed, and there are many favorable conditions in our province. As long as we heighten our spirits, make concerted efforts and work strenuously, we will surely be able to fulfill all the tasks for 1982.

Today's meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Wang Fang. Other executive chairmen present at the presidium seats were Tie Ying, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanuan, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiyi and Xing Zitao. At 1500 the meeting opened. By secret ballot, the delegates elected (Wang Yaping) as additional vice chairman and (Han Jin) as additional member of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Amid warm applause, the meeting adopted a resolution on the government work report. The resolution calls on the people of the whole province to unite closely around the CCP, heighten spirits, unite as one, work hard with one mind, strive to fulfill the tasks listed in the government work report and win new victories in promoting the socialist material and spiritual civilizations under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government.

The meeting heard a report by the budget committee on the examination of the final accounts for 1981 and the financial estimates for 1982 and adopted the 1982 economic and social development plans and a resolution on the final accounts for 1981 and the financial estimates for 1982. It also adopted resolutions on the work reports of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. It heard and adopted a report on the examination of motions delivered by the motions examination committee of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting concluded with the solemn strains of the Internationale.

All members and observers attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee were present at today's closing meeting as non-voting participants.

LEADERS MARK CCP ANNIVERSARY IN GUANGZHOU

## Leaders Meet Party Veterans

HK010507 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Summary] Responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee met representatives of old rural party members who are not divorced from production in Guangzhou on 30 June. The veterans are currently attending a forum. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Secretaries Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang and Li Jianzhen took part in this activity.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi proposed three points to be learned from these veterans: "1) wholeheartedly serving the people without claiming credit or displaying arrogance; 2) being happy to be common laborers without pursuing fame and profit; 3) making revolution all their lives without losing color or coming to a halt."

Liu Tianfu also spoke. After praising the veterans, he expressed the hope that they would do a good job in propaganda work on returning to their units. He said: "The rural situation has been very good since the third plenary session. However, some peasants are now afraid that the policies will change. I hope that when you go back you will publicize among the masses the fact that the policies of the third plenary session will not change and the production responsibility systems will not be changed. They will be perfected day by day."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Wang De, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Deng Yifan and Xu Shijie visited various old party members and cadres in the Guangzhou area on the eve of the party anniversary.

## Ren Zhongyi Attends Forum

HK011505 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] This morning, Guangzhou social science circles held a forum to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Chen Yueping, attended the forum. Others attending were veteran experts and veteran scholars of social science circles, including Shang Chengzuo, (Liao Jianxiang), (Sun Wu) and others, totaling 14 people.

Many veteran experts and veteran scholars spoke at the forum, introducing the academic activities since the provincial federation of social science workers was revived in 1978. At the same time, they reported many practical difficulties, particularly the difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals. Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Chen Yueping added occasional remarks.

In his speech, Ren Zhongyi pointed out: "The work of social science circles is very important. CCP committees at all levels must attach importance to work in this aspect and pay attention to and give full play to the role of people of ability in the field of social sciences."

## Ren Zhongyi at Film Reception

HK011439 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] This afternoon, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a film reception in Guangzhou Friendship Theater to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPC committee and the provincial military district, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wu Nansheng and Wang De, attended the reception.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the reception, saying: "The CCP was founded 61 years ago. This is the 61st year in which the members of the CCP, another stepping into the breach as one falls, have been bravely struggling for the liberation of

the Chinese nation and the well-being of the people. Every Communist Party member, old or new, must look back on the course of struggle which our party has taken and by no means forget the past arduous struggle. We must not forget that the great victory of the Chinese people's revolution has been hard-earned. As we cherish our own eyes, we must cherish and develop this hard-earned achievement. He emphatically pointed out: "We must seriously straighten out the ranks of the party, further strengthen and improve party leadership and actively train and select the successors to the revolutionary cause to ensure that the force of cadres becomes more revolutionary, more knowledgeable, more professional and younger and the combat effectiveness of party organizations at all levels is enhanced." In conclusion, he made a call: "All Communist Party members throughout the province must closely rally around the CCP Central Committee, work with one heart and one mind, eliminate all difficulties and further do a good job of work on all fronts and in all aspects. We must greet the holding of the 12th party congress with practical actions and achievements."

After Ren Zhongyi's speech, the reception showed a feature film.

Attending were veteran party members, Red Army veterans and veteran cadres of organs at the provincial level, the representatives who are attending the provincial forum of rural veteran party members, responsible comrades of the provincial subordinate organs, departments, committees, offices and bureaus and representatives of outstanding party members, totaling some 1,400 people.

#### GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON TRYING ECONOMIC CASES

HK290731 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Recently the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting in Guangzhou on trying economic criminal cases. The meeting discussed and examined some typical cases and discussed how to further implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field and how to develop this struggle in depth. More than 80 responsible cadres from various prefectural and municipal CCP committees, planning commissions, people's procuratorates and courts, as well as from relevant departments directly under the provincial people's government, attended the meeting. Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu also attended the meeting on the last day and gave speeches.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Kou Qingyan gave a closing speech on how to further carry out the struggle. He said that it is wrong for some people to think that since the handling of the long-pending cases has been stressed, the struggle seems to be coming to an end and that we can have a breathing spell. The provincial CCP committee holds that the seriousness of the economic criminal activities in our province must not be underestimated. Although we have scored great achievements over the past 5 months, this is only a good beginning. Of the economic criminal cases which should be investigated, only 15 percent have been thoroughly investigated. Our tasks are still very arduous. The relaxed attitude is obviously wrong. Comrade Kou Qingyan pointed out that at present, it is necessary to do a good job in handling the serious and major cases. This is the key link in further carrying out the struggle. Leading cadres are required to handle such cases personally and grasp one or two typical cases, especially those involving leading cadres at or above the county level. Principal leading comrades must have a hand in the handling of these cases and guide the work personally, just as the provincial CCP committee is doing now. Comrade Kou Qingyan said that in this struggle, it is necessary to act in accordance with the policy and principles of the CCP Central Committee on handling economic criminal cases. Mass movements should not be waged and everyone should refrain from making self-criticisms. Involving innocent relatives of the criminal offenders or obtaining confessions by compulsion to give them credence is not allowed.

#### GUANGZHOU RIBAO ON HITTING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK240958 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Avoid Relaxation and Continue To Carry Out the Struggle in Depth"]

[Text] We have scored initial achievements in the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field and the struggle is now developing in depth in our city.



Under the influence of the policy and decisions of the party and government, by the end of May, 832 people had made a clean breast of their crimes. Of these people 20 had committed economic crimes involving over 10,000 yuan, 39 over 5,000 yuan and 207 over 1,000 yuan. The cases are being handled carefully and the work is progressing successfully. Quite a few units have conscientiously summed up their experiences and drawn lessons from past mistakes and deviations, and plugged up loopholes in this respect. The struggle is developing healthily.

However, we must also realize that the struggle has just begun and only some initial results have been achieved. Complete success is still far from being realized. The development of the struggle is uneven in various units in our city. Some units have scored greater achievements through concentrated efforts, while other units have not. Some serious and major cases have been discovered, and greater efforts are required to make extensive and thorough investigations and study of these cases. Meanwhile, as there are all kinds of obstructions, our tasks are still very arduous. Unfortunately, an attitude of relaxation and fearing difficulties has grown among our cadres and masses. Some people says: "It seems that the struggle is coming to an end, as the papers and radio broadcasts are carrying fewer reports in this respect and the leaders have less to say about it." Some of the comrades who are handling the cases are afraid of being retaliated against if the cases are not investigated and handled thoroughly. All this is disadvantageous to the further development of the struggle.

In order to further carry out the struggle, it is necessary to educate the broad masses of cadres and people with the numerous facts revealed in the previous period of the struggle and instill in them a better understanding of the seriousness and danger of criminal activities in the economic field and the necessity, the imperativeness and the protracted nature of this struggle. The facts which were exposed in the initial stage of this struggle amply show that bourgeois ideology has seriously corroded the body of our party and our revolutionary ranks. If we do not keep a clear head and heighten our vigilance, we will inevitably be influenced. We must also clearly see that the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is not merely a short-term struggle for the present. We cannot win complete success with only one or two battles. The struggle must be carried out constantly and unremittingly for a long period of time. Since Guangzhou is the forward position in resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas, the struggle in this city is especially acute and complicated. We must never lower our guard. If a good job is not done in this struggle, the realization of the four modernizations cannot be guaranteed and the party's work style and the social atmosphere cannot be improved. On the other hand, quite a few problems have been exposed in some units, and some of them even involve the leading cadres. If these problems are not thoroughly investigated and solved, we will prove ourselves irresponsible to the masses in these units. Therefore, we must be determined to carry this struggle through to the end and never wait and see and let opportunity slip.

The focus in carrying out the struggle in depth is firmly grasping the serious and major cases and making a thorough investigation and study of these cases. Instead of trying to attend to big and small matters all at once, we must grasp the focus when doing anything. The focus at present is to concentrate our efforts to make a thorough investigation of serious and major cases. There are comparatively greater obstructions to handling the cases involving leading cadres. Leaders in the departments in charge of handling these cases must take a clear-cut stand and adopt strong and effective measures in handling the cases. They must be impartial and incorruptible in executing the law and deal heavy blows to the serious economic criminals, whoever they are, wherever they come from and however high their positions may be. There can be no exceptions and no one is allowed to intercede for, be partial to or harbor criminals. Anyone who does so will be investigated and held responsible. As to those units which have not done well in this struggle and have not paid enough attention to the investigation of the cases which have already been exposed, immediate measures should be adopted to help them or to examine their work.

In order to make the struggle develop more healthily and deeply, we must grasp and implement the party's policies in a correct way and strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions.

We must draw a clear distinction between mistakes in work and illegal and criminal activities and between smuggling, selling smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculating and swindling and problems occurring due to the imperfection of some regulations and methods in carrying out the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic market. When sitting in judgment on a case, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between corruption committed by individuals and appropriation of public property by the collectives. A mass movement in which everyone makes self-criticisms and suspects each other of being guilty should not be waged in this struggle. However, it is necessary to follow the mass line and lay stress on collecting evidence through investigation and study and acting in accordance with judicial procedures and legal formalities. If we act in this manner, the scope of the struggle will not be over-expanded and good people will not be wronged. So the comrades who are handling the cases should not worry about this. If some people have really made mistakes and are proved innocent after thorough investigations, by clearing problems, they will no longer be suspected by the masses and the load on their minds will thus be removed. Thus, they do not have the slightest reason to complain or even to retaliate against the comrades who have handled their cases. Both party discipline and state law do not allow them to do so.

The situation of the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field in our city is good, and the struggle is developing in depth. The CCP organizations and administrative offices at various levels must continue to do a good job in raising and unifying the understanding of the cadres and the masses and continue to strengthen ideological and political work. They must strive to prevent the growth of an attitude of relaxation and do a good job in dividing work among the leaders, organizing forces to handle the cases and resolutely carrying on this struggle until complete success is achieved.

#### GUANGDONG COUNTY STEPS UP CENSUS PREPARATORY WORK

HK290817 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Guangdong's Doumen County took immediate action yesterday to solve its problems in census preparatory work. These problems were discovered by the provincial census inspection group the day before yesterday. On that day, led by provincial Vice Governor Wang Ning, this group examined the census preparatory work in this county and discovered that some units had not given enough attention to the census work and some leading members had not yet taken up their posts or done a good job. They also discovered that most of the census staff were unqualified. In view of this, Doumen County immediately adopted some remedial measures. They held an emergency meeting yesterday for members of the census leading groups in various communes and farms. They called for CCP committees in various communes to regard the census work as a rush job of the whole party and do a good job of it. Soon afterward members of the census leading groups took up their posts and began doing a good job. They also decided to run training classes today and tomorrow to train the census staff in the production brigades so that this work can be carried out successfully.

#### GUANGXI SUMS UP STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK210710 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Summary] "From 9 to 13 June the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee held a meeting in Nanning which was attended by the responsible members of the various municipal and prefectural CCP committees, intermediate people's courts and procuratorial branch offices. In the light of the situation in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field in the previous stage, the meeting studied the question of drawing clear lines of demarcation in applying the relevant policies and made arrangements for the tasks in the next stage. Regional CCP committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun and regional people's government Vice Chairman Shi Qingsheng attended and addressed the meeting."

"The meeting pointed out that since January this year, a number of serious economic cases in our region have been made clear and dealt with. More than 4.4 million yuan of illicit money and public funds have been recovered."

"Under the influence of the party's policies and state laws, 1,441 persons have given themselves up to the political and legal organs and prefectural CCP committees by making a clean breast of their crimes and returning 1.59 million yuan of illicit money. Through this struggle we have vigorously cracked down on economic criminal activities, educated and redeemed a number of cadres and promoted the improvement of party work style and social mood. However, viewed from the region as a whole, the struggle has just started and it is still necessary for us to concentrate our efforts on investigating and dealing with the cases that have come to light. The party and government organs at various levels should, therefore, conscientiously sum up and check up on the work in the previous stage and carry the struggle through to the end by adding to our achievements and solving the existing problems."

"The meeting stressed that it is necessary to further make clear the focal point in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and pay close attention to investigating and dealing with major cases. It is necessary to place the focal point of our work on investigating and dealing with current major cases in government units, enterprises and institutions, particularly on cases involving the leaders of the units. In the course of investigating and dealing with cases, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, have a correct grasp of the party's policies, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and lay stress on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. It is forbidden to obtain confessions by compulsion and then give them credence." It is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying various policies.

The meeting pointed out that the party and government organs at various levels should conduct education in the struggle against corrosion among party members and cadres. The CCP committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over this struggle and the responsible comrades should pay personal attention to major cases. The prefectural CCP committees and the political and legal departments should coordinate their work well. The propaganda, cultural and press units should give full play to the might of public opinion by giving wide publicity to this struggle.

#### HUNAN ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO FLOOD FIGHTERS

HK280940 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday [26 June] the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government sent a comfort letter to the commune members, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters who are fighting on the flood control and relief frontline.

The comfort letter says: Since the middle of June, there has been heavy to torrential rain in all places throughout the province and serious flood disaster has occurred in the Dongting Hu area and in vast places in eastern and central Hunan. Since the outbreak of the disaster, leading comrades in all places have personally gone to the frontline to direct work, the cadres and commune members have worked hard to deal with emergencies, all walks of life and trades have vigorously supported them and the people's own army has actively plunged into the battle. Because you have faced danger fearlessly, made concerted efforts, carried forward the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and fought hard day and night, you have crash-rescued people's lives and property and alleviated the losses caused by the disaster so that an initial victory in the struggle of flood control and relief work has been won. Here, we especially and sincerely salute you and extend to you our revolutionary greetings.

The comfort letter says: Your heroic deeds and great victory in flood control and relief work have vigorously proved that with the guidance of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the unique superiority of the socialist system and the strong leadership of CCP committees and governments at all levels, we can surely withstand the test of natural disasters. In conclusion, the comfort letter says: At present, the flood season has not yet ended and new natural disasters are likely to break out at any time. We hope that you will foster the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and the work style of continuous fighting, make sustained and redoubled efforts and struggle hard to strive for an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year.



GUIZHOU RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK190207 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 G/T 17 Jun 82

[Report on 18 June GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Launch in Depth the Struggle To Hit at Serious Economic Crime"]

[Text] In the past few months, initial achievements have been scored in the struggle against serious economic crime in our province. Many serious criminal cases of bribery, corruption, fraud and speculation have been exposed and dealt with in many places. Many long-pending cases are being resolved at the moment. More than 400 persons have voluntarily confessed their crimes and given themselves up in the province. The criminals have been frightened, and there is a good change in the social mood. This is but a skirmish in the struggle, which should be conducted in depth and breath.

In present situation, seven cases exposed have not yet been thoroughly investigated. Some serious criminal cases may not have been exposed yet. Even in the cases already exposed, there is little progress. In some cases, only the persons of less importance are investigated, while the major culprits still remain untouched. The development of the struggle is uneven. We must make persistent efforts and carry the struggle through to the end. Any thought of relaxing efforts and losing vigilance is wrong.

Why are there breakthroughs in some units and areas, but not in other units and areas, where crimes have to be exposed and dealt with? The key lies in whether or not the leadership attaches importance to the work and how it carries it out. If the leadership is resolute and determined and firmly grasps the leadership of the struggle in its hands, it can certainly organize forces, mobilize the masses, and build up a momentum so as to hit hard at the criminals. On the other hand, if the leadership is irresolute and lacks determination, the struggle cannot be carried out.

Some comrades fail to see the seriousness, danger and harmfulness of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, and fail to realize the important significance of the struggle. They harbor the wrong idea that the struggle against economic crimes simply means arresting some culprits guilty of corruption and robbery, who should be dealt with by the discipline inspection committees and judicial departments, so there is no need to make such great efforts. Some comrades even go so far as to set the struggle to hit at economic crime against other work. They are afraid that carrying out the struggle might impede industrial and agricultural production. They fail to see the danger to our party from corruption by capitalist ideology. They fail to see the danger brought about by economic crime in implementing our policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the economy at home and smoothly carrying out socialist modernization. Without clearing up such confused understanding in our minds, we will be irresolute and weak in this struggle. Therefore, to carry out the struggle in depth, it is necessary for us to earnestly study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, and unify our ideological understanding. This is extremely important. All those comrades who have a wrong understanding of the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field must brace themselves and become sober.

In order to carry out the struggle against economic crimes more deeply, we cannot be satisfied with general leadership and simple arrangements. It is necessary to exercise specific leadership in the struggle. Greater efforts should be made in achieving breakthroughs in important cases. The principal responsible comrades must inquire into the cases in person and conduct investigation and study. They should help the personnel in charge of the cases to clear away obstacles, analyze the cases and make a judgement on each case so as to settle it properly. The cases exposed should be investigated and settled as soon as possible. No delay should be allowed.

With the deepening of the struggle, new clues must be found. If there are insufficient forces to handle cases, they should be augmented and strengthened. In the struggle, it is necessary for us to implement policy without the slightest deviation and grasp the main points without blurring the demarcation lines in policy.

PENG ZHEN INSPECTS WORK IN SICHUAN 20 MAY-12 JUN

HK130113 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Sichuan on 20 May to inspect and guide work, and left Chongqing on the morning of 12 June. During his stay in Sichuan, Comrade Peng Zhen listened to work reports from the provincial CCP committee and the provincial political and legal committee and made an important speech. He met leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC, and from Chengdu and Chongqing municipalities, and also all the comrades attending a provincial CCP committee work meeting in Chengdu, and was photographed with them. He inspected the state-owned Emei machinery plant and the air compressor plant. Comrade Peng Zhen also dispatched members of his party to provincial departments concerned, Chengdu neighborhoods, and rural areas of Qionglai County to convene forums and investigate and find out about the situation in tidying up social order and hitting at economic crime, and in the building of grassroots organizations and the legal system.

On the afternoon of 11 June, Comrade Peng Zhen went to (Chaotianmen) wharf in Chongqing to observe the high-water mark of the great Sichuan flood of July 1981.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES ENLIVENING OF ECONOMY

HK210527 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 2

["Economic Chat" column by Yang Liufeng [2799 2692 7364]: "Eliminating Maggots and Enlivening the Economy"]

[Text] Some serious economic criminal activities recently exposed by various localities are related to some of the companies of an enterprise nature, agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades which were established in the course of economic reforms. Dealing severe blows at economic criminal activities in these enterprises is beneficial to further enlivening the economy and speeding up the pace of the four modernizations.

It goes without saying that this is a good thing. However, some comrades attribute the criminal activities to the policies of enlivening the economy. They notice the above-mentioned economic crimes and unhealthy trends that have emerged in some enterprises. Thus, they negate the whole economic reform, blame and reproach the companies of an enterprise nature and the agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades. Their reproaches are unreasonable and incorrect. Some cadres, staff and workers of these enterprises are very downhearted and are discouraged by these reproaches. In fact, this is unnecessary.

From a truth-seeking point of view, the orientation of the provincial economic reform over the past few years has been correct and the development has been healthy. We have scored tremendous results and made contributions to enlivening the rural and urban markets and developing the national economy. As a matter of fact, there is no denying that we have created opportunities for the evildoers due to the disastrous effects of the 10 year's internal disasters in the economic field, the unsavory trends in society and the fact that we lack experience and do not have tight control over administrative work. The evildoers sneaked into some enterprises, flaunted the banner of the state economy, collective economy or economic joint ventures and carried out various criminal activities. Some party members and cadres have been shot by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and collude with those lawless people. As for the unsavory trends which emerged in some enterprises run by communes and brigades, they are closely related to practical difficulties, weak leadership and unhealthy administrative system. As a matter of fact, we must deal with the economic criminals according to law. As for problems which are not economic crimes, we must solve them mainly by strengthening ideological education and perfecting the administrative system. In particular, we must pay attention to distinguishing the small number of economic criminals in enterprises from the whole enterprise. We must not dampen the enthusiasm of the enterprises once we find problems; neither should we put all the blame on the staff and workers of the enterprises and on the economic reform. We must cherish and protect the enthusiasm

of staff and workers and the masses to launch economic reforms and enliven the economy, and help them solve practical problems. By so doing, after we have dealt blows at economic criminal activities and eliminated maggots that harm the enterprises, we will further promote the economic reform, the companies of an enterprise nature, agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades will be more vigorous and the national economy will become prosperous day by day.

#### SICHUAN RIBAO REVEALS DESTRUCTION OF TREES

HK190344 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] Today's SICHUAN RIBAO carries on its front page a letter from a reader, (Zhang Mingwei), which says: "Over the past 1 or 2 years, the trees along railroads and highways in Sichuan Province have been seriously destroyed. One-third of the afforested sections along the railroads have been destroyed. Many trees along highways have also been destroyed." The letter says: "According to incomplete statistics, 63,000 trees along highways under the maintenance of the province were destroyed in 1981." In winter last year and spring this year, 56.3 percent of the newly planted trees in counties and municipalities, including Pengshan, Meishan, Jaijiang, Emei and Leshan, were destroyed. In addition, the land lawfully reserved for railroads and highways has been encroached upon. While dividing farmland responsibility, rural areas in Ziyang, Zizhong and Neijiang Counties along the Chengdu-Chongqing railroad line divided among commune members slopes and the land on both sides of the railroad tracks which are lawfully reserved for the railroads so that they could cultivate crops on these areas. In his letter, (Zhang Mingwei) said: "It is hoped that the foregoing situation will be brought to the attention of governments at all levels along the railroads and highways, and that publicity and education will be strengthened, the system put on a sound basis and the laws and discipline strictly enforced. In coordination with departments in charge, it is hoped that the governments will strengthen management and supervision to ensure afforestation along the railroads and highways."

Along with this letter, SICHUAN RIBAO today also published a short commentary entitled "A Serious Problem Worthy of Notice." The short commentary says: "The serious situation of the destruction of trees along railroads and highways which was disclosed by reader (Zhang Mingwei) must be brought to the attention of the people's governments at all levels. With a view to doing well in afforestation and cherishing existing trees, party organizations and governments at all levels must take vigorous measures to conduct universal propaganda, seriously enforce the law on afforestation, make it known to every household and make everyone cherish trees. We must strictly implement the responsibility system of controlling and protecting trees, seriously implement the policies and ensure that whoever controls and protects trees receives benefits from them. Individuals who flout the law and whose cases are serious must be punished in accordance with the law. In close coordination with local governments, railroad and highway departments must rely on the masses to strengthen the management and protection of railroads and highways and put the system on a sound basis."

#### INDIAN PILGRIMS VISIT HOLY PLACES IN XIZANG

HK270257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] With the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first group of Indian pilgrims coming to Xizang to worship at the holy places of (Kangbis) Mountain and (Mapam Tohu) arrived at Burang on 21 June. They were welcomed by work personnel of the Ali Prefecture foreign affairs suboffice. These Indian pilgrims include border defense inspectors, lawyers, housewives and others. This year Ali Prefecture will receive about 200 pilgrims from India. This is a temporary arrangement made by the two governments in accordance with the requests of the Indian pilgrims. It comes in the wake of the improvement in Sino-Indian relations.



FOURTH LHASA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

HK161335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] The Fourth Lhasa Municipal People's Congress held its first session from 8 to 14 June. Some 300 deputies of various nationalities from all fronts attended the session. Regional CCP committee Secretary Raidi, regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo and regional people's government Vice Chairman Puguin attended the opening ceremony. Dainba Gyaincain, acting chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a work report at the session. In his report, Dainba Gyaincain affirmed the achievements scored since the third municipal people's congress in November 1977. Moreover, he put forth that the municipality must, at present and in the future, do well in grasping eight aspects of work and four measures to strengthen and improve work. The deputies present at the session fervently discussed the government work report and unanimously passed it. They also listened to, examined and passed the report on the municipal situation in carrying out the 1981 plans for the national economy, on the arrangements for the 1982 national economic and social development plans and on the draft of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the municipal report on the 1981 financial statement and the 1982 budget, the work report of the municipal intermediate people's court and the work report of the municipal people's procuratorate.

The session elected the standing committee of the fourth municipal people's congress and its chairman and vice chairmen. The session elected and decided the mayor and vice mayors of the municipal people's government. It elected the president of the municipal intermediate people's court and the chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate. The standing committee of the fourth municipal people's congress consists of 21 standing committee members. (Zha Xi) was elected chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; (Zhang Bijin), (Shi Lai), (Wei Dong), (Baga Fulangwangqiu) and (Anglang Pingcuo) vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee; Dainba Gyaincain mayor of the municipality; and (Gao Shigen), (Liu Hongquan), (Taba Gaisan Wangdui), (Tang Zhongning) and (Cai Changshou) vice mayors of the municipality. (Ren Zhong) was elected president of the municipal intermediate people's court and (Tudeng Qinpei) chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate. (Zha Xi), chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, spoke at the closing ceremony, saying that "1982 is the third year of implementing the important instruction of the central authorities on Xizang work and also the decisive year for achieving a small change in 3 years. After this session, we must seriously publicize the spirit of the session, implement all resolutions of the session and carry out all tasks put forth by the session. In accordance with the objective of struggle and the tasks fixed by the session, we must take measures to carry them out so that the whole municipality can achieve a new and even greater victory in all aspects of work."

YUNNAN ORGANS' MEETING MARKS PARTY ANNIVERSARY

HK300217 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Summary] The CCP committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee organs and the CCP committee of the provincial government organs jointly held a report meeting on 29 June to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Li Qiming delivered a lecture entitled "Struggle To Uphold the Party's Communist Purity." Li Qiming pointed out: "China has now entered a new historical period. Since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line and stipulated and instituted a series of correct principles and policies. The whole of socialist economic and cultural construction is now embarking on a track, suited to our national condition, of sustained advance, with stress on practical results and steady development. Viewing the situation as a whole, our party is good and combat effective. However, we must also realize that, apart from the danger of war, there is also the danger of peaceful evolution for our party, our state and our socialist cause in the new historical conditions."

This danger comes mainly from the corruption and degeneration of unsteady elements in the party. Every party member, especially the leading cadres, must have a clear understanding on this point."

Li Qiming also pointed out: "We must, with a high degree of awareness, do a good job in building the party, and build it into a strong core that can better unite and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out socialist modernization. As far as the individual party members are concerned, they must faithfully carry out the solemn oath they took when they joined the party. They must always remember their purpose in wholeheartedly serving the people and that attaining the great ideal of communism is the party's ultimate aim. They must struggle for communism all their lives. The most important thing is that they must have firm belief and trust in communism and spontaneously apply communist ideology and morality to guide and circumscribe their words and deeds.

"In upholding the party's communist purity, it is also necessary to proceed from the perspective of the party's entire work and carry out building of the party itself in terms of organization, system, ideology and work style. At present the Central Committee has proposed and is gradually carrying out reforms of structure and system throughout the country, the struggle against serious economic crime, the building of socialist civilization, and rectification of the party ranks and adherence to and improvement of party leadership. These are four fundamental guarantees, on the basis of the four basic principles, for building socialist modernization. In fact, they are also fundamental measures for maintaining the party's purity and increasing its combat effectiveness. They represent the most realistic and effective rectification of the party under present conditions. The comrades of the whole party must unify their understanding and concentrate efforts on achieving success in these major tasks."

Li Qiming said in conclusion: "Every party member must unwaveringly follow the demand of the Central Committee and uphold communist purity, and make his own proper contribution to build socialist modernization and attaining the great ideal of communism."

(He Changwen), secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial CCP committee organs, presided at the meeting.

#### YUNNAN AN PINGSHENG AT CENSUS WORK MEETING

HK210324 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Summary] "In a speech yesterday afternoon, Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng emphatically pointed out that it is necessary for the party and government leading bodies at various levels throughout the province to definitely strengthen leadership and institute measures in order to do a good job of census work. The Yunnan provincial third census leading group held a meeting yesterday afternoon and Comrade An Pingsheng attended and addressed the meeting."

First, Comrade An Pingsheng expounded the great significance of the census. He said the official date for the national census is only 12 days away. It is absolutely necessary for us to make the best use of our time to do a solid job.

"Next, Comrade An Pingsheng set forth five requirements: First, it is necessary to do a good job of training census workers and instructors in order to ensure the smooth progress of the census work. Second, the various units should actively support the comrades who take part in census work by ensuring the normal execution of their work. Third, it is necessary to give wide publicity to census work and make use of various forms to publicize the purpose, significance, methods, steps and contents of the census in order to raise the ideological consciousness of the masses of people and educate the people to strictly carry out various census projects according to census methods and regulations. Fourth, party members and CYL members should play a vanguard role in census work. The party organizations at various levels should ensure the smooth execution of the work and place the census work in an important position. At present the party organizations at various levels, particularly the party organizations at the grassroots level, should extensively check up on the census work. Those units which have done their work well should be commended promptly and those which have not done their work well should be subjected to supervision by adopting various measures."

"Fifth, members of the census work leading groups at various levels should go down to the grassroots units to supervise the fulfillment of the tasks and give guidance in the work."

"Comrade An Pingsheng pointed out that the CCP Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the successful accomplishment of the census work. We should pledge to do a good job of this work."

At the meeting, (Chen Guanghui), deputy leader of the Yunnan provincial third census leading group, gave an account of the preparations for census work throughout the province.

#### YUNNAN PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS MEET

HK241052 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] A meeting of directors of propaganda departments of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees was held recently in Kunming. Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. "How to carry out ideological and political work well in the course of building socialist modernization was the central topic for discussion at this meeting." For half a month the propaganda department directors studied the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities and the spirit of relevant documents. They came to understand: "The fundamental task of the propaganda departments of CCP committees at all levels is to look into the characteristics of propaganda work for the new period, strengthen ideological education and use the ideology of communism and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism to educate the cadres, the masses, the whole working class and all people to enhance their spontaneity for adhering to the four basic principles and to encourage and arouse all people to enthusiastically build a powerful, modern socialist country."

The meeting held that the scope of ideological and political work now includes publicizing the building of socialist spiritual civilization, publicizing the striking of blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the transformation of organs and enterprises, the improvement and readjustment of party organizations, strengthening of party leadership and so on. They are all aimed at building a powerful, modern socialist country.

Representatives from propaganda departments at provincial level and from Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Kunming municipality introduced their experiences in doing ideological and political work well. After summing up experiences, the comrades present at the meeting discussed and decided on the key points of propaganda work in the second half of this year, which are to continue to publicize spiritual civilization, make the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign regular and systematic, organize the cadres at their posts to study Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, train party members in turn and strengthen education in party discipline, party work style and party spirit. The meeting held (?that it is necessary to uphold) the unity of nationalities and conduct education in patriotism.

In his speech, Li Xingwang demanded: "CCP committees at all levels must strengthen party leadership over ideological and political work. They must include propaganda work and cultural work in their agenda and look into it two or three times a year."



BEIJING COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

OW011412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's Communist Party organization has admitted 67,500 new members, of which 20 percent are intellectuals, in the last three years, according to a city CCP committee conference.

Most of the new members, of a total municipality membership of 650,000, are outstanding factory, scientific, research and teaching workers or labor heroes. Half are below 35 years old.

According to Chen Xitong, secretary of the CCP Beijing Municipal Committee, party education will be carried out among its new members as well as veterans, instilling the ideas and morals of a party member, thus strengthening their ability to oppose bourgeois ideas and rectify the party's working style.

Special efforts have been made in the last few years to recruit party members among specialists, scholars, researchers, professors, engineers and doctors. The newly admitted membership now totals 7,000, Chen Xitong said. Party membership among the city's intelligentsia has increased, he added. The city's party organizations admitted 240,000 members during the 10-year Cultural Revolution, he said.

He said the education is designed to further the line, policies and principles of the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee of the party, held in 1978. Party members are required to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and working style, and to maintain purity as a communist. The party's leading cadres in particular, Chen said, are required to set strict demands on their own children and bring them up as successors to the revolutionary cause.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK010622 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Beijing Municipal Party Committee held a meeting at which arrangements were made for the party members of the city to carry out the work of fighting against the corruption of capitalist ideology and conducting education in communist thought. The meeting pointed out that this educational movement is closely linked with the current struggle against serious crime in the economic field. The meeting emphasized that this educational movement is a study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and an education for party members in party spirit, party style and party discipline. It is also an effective measure for strengthening the building of the party. It was requested at the meeting that all leading comrades at various levels of all the units practically strengthen their leadership and carry out the work step by step, conducting checks and summaries, thus doing a good job in the educational movement.

The major methods for struggling against the corruption of capitalist ideology and conducting education for party members in communist thought are: carrying out the spirit of rectification movement; adhering to positive education by positive example; integrating theory with practice; and through criticism and self-criticism. All leading cadres at various levels must first study the documents well. They must, in close connection with the practice of the present struggle, carry out work by summing up experience and holding meetings. All ordinary party members must be trained in groups and by stages. In the educational movement, it is necessary to guide party members in correctly realizing the seriousness and harmfulness of the corruption of capitalist ideology, as well as the necessity and protracted nature of the struggle against it. Only thus can we adhere to the four basic principles and uphold the communist world outlook and strive to be staunch, sober and capable Marxists in the struggle against corruption.

We must also do our utmost in carrying out the line and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and guide the broad masses to fight for the fulfillment of building capital well. Municipal party committee Secretaries Liu Daosheng and Chen Xitong attended the meeting and delivered speeches. More than 500 comrades attended yesterday's meeting, including responsible persons from various departments and offices of the municipal party committee and municipal government, responsible persons from various districts, counties, bureaus and universities and colleges, as well as responsible persons from the 10 pilot project units.

#### NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK010319 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Regional CCP committee, delivered a work report to the regional CCP committee. In the report he emphatically pointed out: The improvement of the production responsibility system should be carried out in the light of farming seasons and the various links of production. We should not postpone this work until the next spring-winter period, nor should we shift it onto leadership at higher levels and expect it to take charge of this work alone. Moreover, we must not try to negate the production responsibility system by taking advantage of this opportunity for improving it and revert to the former state of eating from a big common pot.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Improving the production responsibility system is a very urgent task whose success or failure will be reflected in the whole process of production. Therefore, in the process of solving practical problems we must sum up experiences, amplify rules and regulations and persistently attend to the improvement of the production responsibility system in the light of farming and livestock production seasons and the various links of production to ensure the system will be perfected.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: In perfecting the responsibility system, localities must pay attention to the following points:

1. Educate cadres and the masses to make them understand the significance of introduction of the responsibility system as a major reform in the agricultural economy.
2. Improving the production responsibility system is one of the central tasks in agricultural and livestock producing areas. This work should be carried out in a steady manner. Do not rush things. Do not execute this work in a manner as we do in unfolding a campaign.
3. We must rely on the masses in improving the responsibility system and mobilize them to participate in this work. We should never leave this work to a small number of people and let them carry out this work behind closed doors.
4. The objective for improving the responsibility system is to completely eliminate the practice of eating from a big common pot and to implement the principle "to each according to his work" in a more scientific and rational manner. We must not try to negate the responsibility system by taking advantage of the opportunity for improving it and revert to the former state of eating from a big common pot.

#### NEI MONGGOL URGES MORE PARTY COMBAT CAPABILITY

SK020400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] NEI MONGGOL RIBAO on 1 July carried a commentator's article: "Strengthen the Party and Increase Its Combat Capability."

The article states: To strengthen the party, increase its combat capability, bring into full play the role of party committees as the core of leadership and the role of grass-roots party branches as fighting bastions, give full rein to the exemplary and vanguard role of Communist Party members, and unite and lead the masses of all nationalities to promote the socialist material and spiritual civilizations with great confidence and high morale is a pressing task. After the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session of the party, we have, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, done a lot of work to strengthen the party by setting right things which had been thrown into disorder. This has brought great changes to the situation of party organizations -- the political quality of party members has improved markedly and the party's combat capability has further increased. However, we must note that there are all sorts of problems existing in some party organizations in the localities and on the various fronts of our region. Some of the problems are rather serious.

The article points out: To solve these problems as soon as possible, we must, first of all, attend to strengthening the leading bodies. We must keep a clear head and resolutely remove the three types of people from leading bodies. As for people who politically resist the party's line and undermine to a serious degree the guiding principles governing party life and economically grossly violate the law and discipline, we must not allow them to remain in the leading bodies. Meanwhile, we must also solve the problem of a bloated leading body staffed by aging, poorly educated cadres. We must genuinely open our eyes, be good at seeking talented people and promote to leading bodies young and middle-aged cadres of ability and political integrity who have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies. Moreover, leading cadres at all levels must uphold the party's principles, evince revolutionary vigor, work hard, maintain close ties with the masses, improve their style of work and ceaselessly increase their work efficiency so as to make the leading body a powerful core of leadership armed with dynamic party spirit, a good style of work and high efficiency.

Secondly, we must intensify education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, communist ideology, the party's line, principles and policies, the basics of the party, party spirit and in the party's three important styles of work to enhance the political consciousness and party character of party members and make them profoundly understand that to achieve communism is the ultimate goal of the party, to serve the people heart and soul is the fundamental purpose of our party and that every party member must uphold the four fundamental principles and devote his life to the communist cause.

Thirdly, we must enhance our sense of organization and strictly enforce party discipline. Every party member must conscientiously enhance his sense of organization and discipline. He must strictly observe the party's political discipline, unconditionally march in step with the party Central Committee in political matters and set the pace in unswervingly and enthusiastically implementing the party's line, principles and policies. He should dare to struggle unremittingly against words and deeds that undermine the party's political discipline and enhance his sense of organizational discipline.

Every party member must act according to party spirit and principles, follow the correct path, not the side path, and deal with problems on the table, not under the table. When he has a problem, he should submit it to a party meeting for solution through collective discussion. It is inadmissible to remain silent at a meeting and voice one's complaints afterward. We should earnestly study the party's resolutions. It is forbidden to go one's own way to find what suits himself.

As for a small number of party members who have violated the law and discipline, we must deal with them severely in accordance with party discipline and state law.



NEI MONGGOL CCP URGES FULFILLING ECONOMIC PLAN

SK010234 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee recently convened a standing committee meeting urging party committees at all levels in the region to lead people of all nationalities to advance on the crest of achievements scored, not be complacent at what they have achieved, enhance their vigor and make continued efforts to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock production and fulfill this year's economic plan in an all-round manner.

The standing committee meeting of the regional CCP committee held that thanks to the all-round implementation of the guidelines of the central directives on Nei Monggol's work in all localities of the region, new progress has been made in work of all fields during the first half of this year. An excellent situation characterized by stability, unity, economic development and a thriving market is just unfolding. The total number of the five major domestic animals is 41.8 million head, topping the previous record. Together with the number of hogs in stock, the total number of livestock in the region is 46.3 million head, a record. The sowing quality of various crops is better than in previous years. Rainfall is adequate in most areas and crops are growing well. In forestry production, the spring afforestation plan has been overfulfilled. Total output value of industrial production for the first 5 months of this year increased by 16 percent over that in 1981. The market is thriving and prices are basically stable. Taxes and financial revenue also registered increases over 1981. Science, culture and education, public health, physical education and other undertakings are progressing steadily. Livelihood in both urban and rural areas has noticeably improved. Unity among nationalities has been strengthened and the socialist consciousness of the masses has been further enhanced.

The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee urged all comrades of the party, all cadres and people of all nationalities to advance on the crest of achievements scored, further implement the guidelines of the regional conference of secretaries of banner and county CCP committees held earlier this year, make persistent efforts to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock production, promote industrial production, enact enterprise consolidation, further widen channels of commodity circulation, liven up financial work, comprehensively fulfill the economic plan, strive for a turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and make greater progress in work of all fields.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT EDUCATION MEETING

SK01119 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, after a 5-day session, the Heilongjiang provincial work conference sponsored by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government on developing urban and rural secondary vocational schools concluded on 28 June. During the conference, participants discussed issues concerning development of urban and rural secondary vocational schools. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government set forth demands, urging municipalities throughout the province to learn from experience gained by Jiamusi municipality in this regard, counties to learn from Hailun County and major enterprises to learn from the state farms under the provincial general land reclamation bureau.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech at the conference. Hou Jie, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, made a report entitled "Make overall arrangements and strengthen leadership over the work of properly and enthusiastically develop secondary vocational schools." Vice Governor Li Rui presided over the conference.

The conference noted: Since 1979, our province has established various secondary vocational schools and has also achieved a rapid progress in developing them. According to statistics compiled at the end of 1981, the province had 121 secondary vocational schools and over 81,400 students, who account for 20 percent of high school students throughout the province. Secondary vocational school students of the state farms, which have made great success in this regard, account for 49 percent of the total number of state farm secondary school students, 32 percent in Jiamusi municipality and 37 percent in Hailun County. This has brought about the first changes in the one-sided development of general high schools and the single-development structure of secondary education.

The conference noted: Junior middle school graduates throughout the province enrolled by senior middle schools account for 28 percent of the total number and senior middle school graduates enrolled by colleges and universities only account for about 4 percent. If we concentrate our education efforts on a small number of young people and are negligent in educating a large number of youths before they take up work, our secondary education will fail to fulfill the tasks of supplying qualified candidates for colleges and universities and training labor successors.

The conference urged localities throughout the province to organize major units at municipality and county levels to do a good job in making overall arrangements for the work and to adopt various measures independently for successfully developing vocational education.

HEILONGJIANG CONSOLIDATES PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK011037 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Since 1979 our province has begun to consolidate party organizations at the primary level. In the past 3 years, 290 units in the province were chosen to carry out consolidation. In 1982, the experiential units have increased to 201 CCP committees, including 94 CCP committees at and above the county and regiment levels, 276 general party branches and 3,707 party branches and involving 66,464 party members. In the course of the consolidation, all localities have insisted on doing well in ideological consolidation and have attended to party members' education, which is the key link, so as to solve the problem of some party members who have not joined the party ideologically. Through education, the political quality of party members has been greatly improved and their mental outlook has been markedly changed. The number of qualified and basically qualified party members has increased by a big margin, and basically unqualified and unqualified party members have remarkably decreased.

In the course of the consolidation, all localities have educated party members, first to conscientiously study the party's lines, principles and policies laid down at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee to resolve the question on showing political identity with the CCP Central Committee; second, to study the draft of the revised party constitution and then the guiding principles for inner party political life to improve their political quality, strengthen their belief in communism, foster the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people and live up to the requirements for party members; and third, to combat corrosive influences and maintain communist purity.

This year, since we consolidated party organizations at the primary level, all localities, beginning with the implementation of the central emergency circular and other documents and combining with the work to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, have thoroughly educated party members to combat the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and guided them to check individualism at the outset, to conscientiously remold their world outlook and to uphold forever the communist purity. In the course of the consolidation, all localities have paid attention to the correct educational principles and methods of integrating self-education with mutual criticism, the improvement of political awareness with the solution of practical problems and the improvement of education with the strengthening of the role of party members. We all think that these practices are relatively good and are good experiences in primary party organization consolidation under the new situation.

#### HEILONGJIANG CONVENES CYL CONGRESS ON 18 JUN

SK191154 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the seventh provincial CYL congress ceremoniously opened today in Harbin.

Attending today's opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, and PLA units stationed in the province including Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Chen Yuanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan, Xie Yunqing, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin and Li Rui. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of provincial organs and mass organizations who have been enthusiastically supporting CYL work and representatives of elderly revolutionaries, Red Armymen, [words indistinct] and CYL members. Responsible persons of the Liaoning and Jilin Provincial CYL Committees made a special trip to attend the ceremony.

(Tang Xianqiang), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided over the opening ceremony. (Sun Zhongguo), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered an opening speech. Over 300 Young Pioneers of Harbin municipality delivered congratulatory messages amid cheerful drumbeats and the sound of bugles. They congratulated the successful convocation of the seventh provincial CYL congress. Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech entitled "strive to cultivate and bring up a new generation of socialism." (Liu Haiyun), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the sixth provincial CYL committee.

#### HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN MEETS CYL MEMBERS

SK220216 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] According to our reporter, the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee convened the first plenary session today at which its new leading body was elected. Leading comrades, including Yang Yichen, went to the session hall to meet the newly elected members and urged them to lead youths throughout the province to strive to achieve the material and spiritual civilizations.



At the session held this morning, (Liu Haiyun) was elected secretary of the seventh provincial CYL committee. (Tang Junqiang), (Shen Zhongguo) and (Xie Junyi) were elected deputy secretaries of the new committee.

Arriving at the session to meet newly elected members were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan and Xie Yunqing. They also extended congratulations on the success of the seventh provincial CYL congress.

In meeting newly elected members, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee contended that our province had scored remarkable achievements in CYL work and the CYL organizations should conduct education on modern history, the party's history and the "three cherish" spirit among youths in the days to come. These organizations should regard education as a long-term task. In fulfilling this task, doing a good job in reforming misled youths deserves to be significantly undertaken not only by the party, but also the CYL. Leading comrades urged the seventh provincial CYL committee to rally and struggle under the party's leadership, to carry forward the fine tradition developed in the past, to lead the broad masses of youths to care to struggle and to painstakingly study, to be shock forces or vanguards in achieving socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to be new successors full of ideals, morality, cultured and well disciplined.

#### JILIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

SK300107 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Recorded talk by (Jin Yinong), director of the Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, entitled: "Exploit the Favorable Conditions in Developing the Economy and Expand Foreign Trade -- date not given]

[Excerpt] The provincial export trade fair -- a magnificent meeting on foreign trade as well as the largest foreign trade event in our province's foreign trade history -- has opened. The opening of this trade fair is bound to usher in a new prospect for comprehensively developing our province's foreign trade. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and following the implementation of the open-door policy, the province has made good and rapid progress in developing foreign trade, and the volume of commodities procured for export has also increased by a relatively large margin.

The 1979 provincial procurement of export commodities surpassed the 1978 figure by over 33 percent; that in 1980 surpassed the 1979 figure by 51 percent; and that in 1981 10 percent over 1980 -- historical records. At the same time, the variety of export commodities has increased rapidly. The variety of commodities procured for export increased from 375 in 1978 to the present 575. The variety of commodities suitable for export increased from 7 in 1975 to the present 430. Some of them have become brand-name products in international markets. Over the past few years, thanks to the reform of the foreign trade system, our province's foreign trade has been managed by industrialists and businessmen rather than managed by the state through allocation and transfer, which was adopted prior to 1975.

The targets for export have been expanded from Xianggang and Aomen to many nearby areas in Asia and far beyond the ocean. At present, the province has established foreign trade ties with 87 countries and regions on five continents, including Japan, Southeast Asia, North America, Africa, Western Europe and Xianggang and Aomen. The development of foreign trade has promoted our province's industrial production accordingly.

Because of the low index for foreign trade and [words indistinct] the present export business is far from meeting the demands of the current situation and the four modernizations. Worse still, the province has few varieties of exports which enjoy stable sales. The supply of readily marketable goods is inadequate. Economic cooperative ventures, such as processing and assembling with materials or patterns supplied by foreign firms and compensatory trade are poorly developed and few in number.

Therefore, we have to exert great efforts to raise the level of the province's foreign trade.

From now on, we should expand trade contacts with foreign countries and enlarge the scale of exports in line with the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands and developing the economy through one's own efforts. In the course of continually expanding the export of agricultural and sideline products, we should emphatically develop the export of light and textile products, handicrafts, chemical industrial products, metallurgical products, mineral products and machinery and electronic products so as to enable the production of industrial and mineral products to outpace the production of agricultural, sideline, local and special products. We should make full use of the numerous labor force and the rich processing abilities to reduce the export of raw materials and increase that of finished products and luxury goods for family use. We should also increase items processed with materials supplied by foreign customers, develop trade items with Chinese and foreign funds and develop compensatory trade in a planned manner. We should make efforts to increase the economic interchange between China and foreign countries to expand and promote our province's foreign trade. Based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, we are willing to establish economic cooperation relations with personages in trade circles in various places throughout the world. Personages in trade circles in various places throughout the world are welcomed to hold trade talks with us.

#### SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 28 JUN

HK300234 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its 15th meeting on 28 June. (Xue Jichun), director of the provincial finance bureau, delivered a report on the final accounts for 1981 and the draft budget for 1982. (Li Kang), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, delivered a report on the execution of the province's 1982 economic and social development plans. Lin Yinru, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a report on the situation in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen. Vice Governors Li Lianbi, Liu Bangxian, and Zhang Bin; provincial Higher People's Court President Yang Peichen; Deputy Provincial Procurator (Wang Guozhen); and a number of persons concerned attended the meeting. Discussions on the reports began in the afternoon.

CHIANG GREETES WORLD WOMEN'S SOFTBALL GAMES

OW011443 Taipei CNA in English 0859 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday congratulated the fifth world women's softball championships opening in Taipei today. President Chiang, in his message, expressed belief the tournament will further promote mutual understanding and cooperation among world countries.

The text of his message: "The International Softball Federation has since its formation made impressive contributions to the development of softball games among women. Today, the fifth world women's softball championships open under its sponsorship here in Taipei. On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of China and on my own behalf, I should like to extend to all the participating teams my warmest welcome.

"I am sure that all of you who enter this tournament will display sportsmanship, will achieve outstanding result, and even though competing with one another, will (?forge) friendships, thus promoting mutual understanding and cooperation on an international level. In this way, I trust the championship will add another glorious page to the history of international women's softball games. I wish the tournament a big success and wish all of you health and happiness".

Meanwhile, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and other Chinese officials also sent welcoming messages respectively to the softball teams from 22 foreign nations and regions, wishing them all happiness and great success in the tournament.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HAIG RESIGNATION EXAMINED

OW012140 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "After U.S. Secretary of State Resigns"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan personally announced at about 1500 on 26 June that he had accepted Secretary of State Haig's resignation and nominated former Treasury Secretary Shultz as Haig's successor. This event has attracted the attention of the world. The sudden change of U.S. diplomatic chiefs at a time when the world is in turmoil with several wars raging will certainly be of significance and have repercussions.

According to the U.S. Constitution, the president is the head of the state and concurrently the highest-ranking administrator, making decisions and taking control of the whole situation. This is completely different from the cabinet systems of other countries. However, in the administrative system, the secretary of state ranks highest among departments and agencies in the Federal Government. If a secretary of state has full and intimate knowledge of the president's political ideals and can faithfully execute the president's foreign policy, his power, influence and reputation will rise high above other administrative departments, and he may become a central figure among his peers serving as a model to other administrative departments. A famous case in point was Dulles under President Eisenhower.

In the past, Haig was Nixon's chief of staff during the "Watergate crisis" and later became NATO supreme commander. He was given the important diplomatic post after President Reagan took office. Haig has faced many troubles in the past 18 months as secretary of state. As the most powerful nation in the contemporary world and a leader of democracies, the United States has not been able to deal with the complicated and difficult problems in response to the internal and external situations as the people expected. President Reagan has so far not made public the reason for Haig's resignation, in spite of persistent questions by the press. The intention is perhaps to hold his past contributions to the army and the government in high esteem and to dignify his name. There are multiple factors leading to Haig's resignation, according to other observations.



First, although the outcome of the dispute between Britain and Argentina on the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands is determined for the time being, after 74 days of bloody fighting, the trouble for the future remains. It is truly regrettable that the United States failed to use its influence in a timely manner to turn hostility into friendship. On the other hand, Washington does not want to see the Latin American countries estranged from the United States. After the change of secretary of state, the chances for the United States to patch up its friendship with Argentina and for becoming the central force in Latin America will naturally become greater.

Second, in the Middle East, Israel has launched a massive attack in southern Lebanon with the initial objective of wiping out the PLO armed forces in order to protect its border from future trouble. However, since it moved its troops into southern Lebanon, the war has escalated, causing heavy casualties and making tens of thousands of people homeless. The framework of peace based on the "Camp David accords" advocated by the United States is in danger of collapsing. The Arab states in the Middle East hope that the United States will be able to restrain Israel, but the Soviet Union has made a false charge that Israel's action was engineered and directed by the United States. Our assessment is that Haig's resignation may bring about an early cease-fire in the war in Lebanon. Although the Middle East issue is profoundly complex, the interests of all parties concerned can be gradually resolved in the course of negotiations if a cease-fire is achieved first.

Third, in Asia the crux of the situation is the so-called China issue. President Chiang Ching-kuo has repeatedly warned that "In the relations between China and the United States both countries will benefit if they are united, but separation will harm both countries." In his campaign speeches President Reagan reiterated, and has done so many times since becoming President, that the ROC is a faithful friend of the United States and that the United States will never betray its allies. Nevertheless, some people in Washington, blinded by the policy of "uniting with the bandits to restrain Russia," have bowed to the blackmail and threats of the Chinese Communists in some matters, thus harming some interests of the ROC. The case of arms sales is one of the examples. The accommodating posture of the United States in its diplomacy with the Chinese Communists runs counter to the principle that both China and the United States will benefit from being united and also does not accord with the original meaning of the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress. Justice-upholding people in both government and public circles in the United States have voiced their resentment about this. Countries in Asia and the Pacific region, especially the Southeast Asian countries, are very much concerned because the United States has gone too far to try to win over the Chinese Communists. By any means. Let's look at the Chinese Communists' side; they have blackmailed and threatened the United States, but they have never missed taking an opposite stand with the United States on major issues, for example, the anticommunist movement in Poland, the Middle East war, the future of the Korean Peninsula, the dispute between Britain and Argentina. The United States has gained nothing in dealing with the Chinese Communists. It has not won reverence from its enemies but has disappointed its friends.

What has been mentioned above is not necessarily Haig's fault alone. However, as secretary of state, he should be responsible for the work under his jurisdiction. At a time of both advancing and retreating, he has preserved the poise of a statesman.

President Reagan has nominated Shultz to succeed Haig as secretary of state. This position has to be approved at a Senate hearing. With his academic background and political experience, he will be approved without difficulty. We congratulate him in advance that he will be in charge of the U.S. foreign affairs at this difficult time; we profoundly hope that he will firmly grasp the basic principle that "unity will benefit both" and strive to strengthen and upgrade the essential relations between the United States and the ROC. At the same time, we hope that he will, following the target set by President Reagan, launch a global peace movement and "dump Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history" with the strength of a Red Cross army of democracy. This is the common goal of the free people in the world. The citizens and ROC Government have made it their duty to oppose communism and totalitarianism. They are pleased to cooperate with the United States for the interests of both sides and for world stability and peace and are ready to contribute to achieving this goal.

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON GOLDWATER REMARKS

OW301055 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has given Senator Barry Goldwater assurances that the United States will abide by the Taiwan Relations Act and provide for the security of the Republic of China. Vice President George Bush, who recently visited the Chinese mainland, gave similar assurances. People of Taiwan are gratified but confused. They trust President Reagan but feel that his administration has not been acting in concert with his words. For example, the United States and Red China have been talking about Taiwan's future in Peking [as heard] and Washington. These discussions are taking place on behalf of the Chinese Communists, who want the United States to stop selling arms to the Republic of China and hand them the title to Taiwan. In a sense, then, the United States is discussing the fate of the Republic of China behind its back. The Republic of China is not a party to these talks. It has not been consulted in any way. This is the first time the United States has negotiated the fate of a sovereign friendly state behind its back. It is not an accepted international practice. The United States has never denied reports that Washington might be prepared to reduce or even phase out the sale of weapons to the Republic of China if tensions in the Taiwan Strait were eliminated. However, the Chinese Communists have said again and again that they will never renounce their intentions to take Taiwan by force if China cannot be reunified by peaceful means. So what is there to talk about? The United States is bound by the Taiwan Relations Act which provides for the sale of arms to be used in defense of the people of Taiwan. This U.S. law also says that only the peaceful unification of China is acceptable. Communist aggression against Taiwan is clearly ruled out. Even atomic warfare is proscribed. Yet, in the last year or so, the United States has approved only the sale of \$60 million worth of weapons parts to the Republic of China. President Reagan ruled out the sale of more advanced fighter planes on the ground that they were not needed. Under the Carter administration, arms sale to the Republic of China averaged \$700 to \$800 million annually. Taiwan needs at least that volume to modernize its forces and keep up with the communists.

As an island, Taiwan must have superior aircraft to control adjacent skies and keep the enemy away from the shores. The Republic of China's Air Force cannot possibly match that of the Chinese Communists quantitatively. The superiority must be qualitative. Yet, the present work horse of the free Chinese air force, the F-5E fighter, has already been surpassed or soon will be by planes in the Chinese Communists' arsenal. This poses a grave danger to the defense of Taiwan. The Republic of China does not seek offensive airplanes. It has never broken its word to the United States not to attack the Chinese mainland. The reunification reliance of free China is based on its own performance as the prospering democratic country and the belief that the Chinese people of the mainland will prefer this way of life to communism in the time to come. This is the threat that the Chinese Communists fear far more than attacks from the Soviet Union in the north. This is also why the Chinese Communists are trying to enlist the United States and its allies in compelling the Republic of China to surrender and hand over Taiwan for communization. Americans must be moved out of the way if the communists are to get at Taiwan with their huge armed forces. Peking knows that the free people of the Republic of China will never surrender and must be attacked after crossing the Taiwan Strait. However, Red China cannot fight both the people of Taiwan and the United States. They must win the struggle against the Americans without fighting so they can move against Taiwan whenever they think conditions are favorable.

Senator Goldwater raised many points in his talk with President Reagan and said that he received favorable responses. That good news should be followed by U.S. actions to back up the reassuring words. Taiwan cannot be defended by words, only by weapons in the hands of those using them to preserve their liberty.

ZAIRE, DPRK EXCHANGE WORDS, CAUSE PRC 'RED FACES'

HK260108 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 82 p 6

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Excerpts] There were several red faces in Peking yesterday following scathing attacks and counter attacks between two of China's allies, Zaire and North Korea.

The Zairian Embassy in Peking called North Korea "a crook with the brain of a child" for its description of President Mobutu Sese Seko, as "a despicable servant of U.S. imperialism."

The embarrassment in the Chinese capital is twofold.

Firstly, President Mobutu last week paid his fourth state visit to Peking and was well received by the country's top leaders, including the party vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping. When he left Peking, he went to Seoul, where he was wined and dined by President Chun Tu-hwan, and he voiced his support for the South Korean Government. The Zairian Embassy's acid statement attacking the North, which concurrently justified President Mobutu's visit to South Korea was therefore somewhat disconcerting, considering the very close relations between Peking and Pyongyang.

Secondly, the bitter statement came just after a high-powered Chinese military delegation, led by the defence minister, Mr Geng Biao, had made a well-publicised trip to Pyongyang. Not only was Mr Geng received by President Kim Il-song but he went to the North Korean side of the Demilitarised Zone and voiced strong support for a unified Korea, under North Korean leadership.

China must have felt embarrassed that the statement should have been released by the Zairian Embassy in Peking, though it was also distributed to foreign missions in Pyongyang.

Following President Mobutu's visit to Seoul, Pyongyang came out with a statement calling the visit "a ridiculous farce of two despicable servants subsisting on the breadcrumbs falling from the table of U.S. imperialists."

The Zairian Embassy retorted yesterday by describing the "insane and unseemly" attacks on President Mobutu as consistent with those of "a delinquent in the best sense of the word, indeed of a crook with the brain of a child who is still at the height of his innocence." It went on to allege that Pyongyang treated heads of state such as President Mobutu "contemptuously and without discretion as few masters treat their valets."

The embassy also denied that Zaire favoured South Korea over North Korea, and said President Mobutu had visited Pyongyang before visiting Seoul. His visit to the south earlier this month was intended to balance his trip to the North in 1974, it added. The text of the embassy statement was published by news agencies.

Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea.

The embassy said Seoul had not objected to President Mobutu's visit to Pyongyang, but that on the contrary, it regarded the trip as evidence of "his obvious concern to dedicate all his intelligence, all his soul and all his heart to the search for a solution to the problem of the (Korean) Peninsula."

Zaire was opposed to "trusting its lot of ideas frozen in dogma, steeped in routine and which defy reason," it added.

While Chinese foreign ministry officials might privately chuckle at the language used, an observer said, they must feel a little ill at ease that the quarrel should be staged in the Chinese capital. Both Zaire and North Korea, which have been receiving economic assistance from China, are regarded by Peking as belonging to the Third World, whose cause China champions.



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